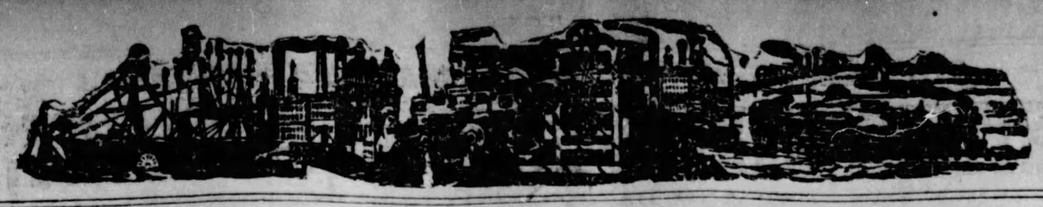
Everybody Takes His Hat Off to the Bee,

And acknowledges the fact that its columns always contains: The first news, The best news, The most news. Ten cents a week will keep you posted.

The Bee.



Commissioner Peck is Out on Bail.

He asks for more time to plead to his charge. The state of New York is teaching him to know that public office is a public trust and not a private snap. Read the Bee every day. Nobody should be without it.

VOL XVII. NO. 134. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Toledo, O., Sept. 24, 1892.

The weather conditions west of the Mississippi river are very much unsettled; the great storm which covered the extreme northwest has been drawn northward into British Columbia, and in its stead we have a number of ill-defined areas of low pressure, that have no decided movement in any direction.

The area of high barometric pressure continues to remain central over the Atlantic coast, and is dominating the weather over the eastern states. A second area of high pressure is advancing from the west and when it moves to the eastward it will cause more settled conditions over the west.

The temperature has fallen from 10 to 30 degrees over the west and northwest during the past 24 hours, and is down to the freezing point in Montana. Over the eastern half of the country the temperature remained stationary, but will become cooler during the next 48 hours.

Rains during the past 24 hours have been local in character, and confined to the northern half of the country.

Local forecast for Toledo and vicinity for next 36 hours, fair, followed by rain, cooler.

Forecast for Ohio—Continued warm; fair weather, except probable showers at lake station Sunday; south to southwest winds, becoming brisk on the lake.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, followed by showers in northern portions; warmer in northern portion Sunday; cooler by Sunday night; brisk southerly winds, becoming westerly.

For Michigan—Fair, followed by showers Sunday or Sunday night; brisk southwesterly winds; cooler Sunday.

For Wisconsin—Occasional rains; cooler; brisk southerly winds, becoming westerly.

LOCAL.

In the theatrical line.
October racing events.
Police board's doings.
Personal and social gossip.
Big skating rink figured on.
Postmasters in conference.
Election precincts for registration.
Church announcements for Sunday.
Gas pumps located at Van Buren.
Columbus anniversary celebration.
Street car differences and discussions.
Jerry Dewey sells Summit street property.
Broadway M. E. church corner stone laying.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Markets of the world.
Catholic priests fall out.
The battle in Alabama.
Apaches on the war path.
Poison in Cincinnati milk.
Affairs of South America.
Prof. Foster's predictions.
Chinese disregard the law.
Champion Ives coming home.
Western associated press troubles.
Breach of promise case in Napoleon.

YOU ARE GETTING CLOSE.

The figures speak for themselves. You can't get away from the inexorable logic of arithmetic. What we are out of pocket, you are in.—It must inevitably happen as a consequence that there will be a big run on

Our Bed Room Suites.

Don't wait until bye and bye, but buy and buy now.

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J. J. FREEMAN

PECK APPEARS.

He Hears the Indictment Against Him

And Then Waives An Examination.

The Labor Commissioner Out on Bail,

Which Was Furnished by His Two Friends.

Three Cases Against Him To Be Tried Next Week—The Indicted Man Puts on a Bold Face.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Labor Commissioner Charles F. Peck and his stenographer, Rogers, appeared in the court of sessions this morning in answer to bench warrants.

The sealed indictments were then opened and found to be against Mr. Peck and his stenographer, charging them with destroying public documents.

Mr. Peck waived examination and through his counsel asked for postponement. The court granted the application and admitted both men to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. The sureties were Messrs. Cowell and Annestry, each qualifying in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Peck declined to say anything for publication, but seemed to be in the best humor and not at all anxious over the result. All three of the cases—one in the police court, one in the supreme court and one in the criminal court, will come up next week.

CROWN SHEET BLOWN OUT.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 24.—A locomotive on the Loxly Logging railroad blew out her crown sheet on Thursday afternoon and was thrown off the track. Five men riding in the cab were terribly scalded, two probably fatally. They are Rufus Dunham, engineer, and Charles Gruber, who will probably die; Duncan Orrid, Samuel Little, probably fatally scalded, and James Roberts.

DISMISSED.

New York, Sept. 24.—Recorder Smythe dismissed the indictment against Eugene Mitkiewicz, who has been prominent in connection with alleged Chinese concessions. The indictment was found on December 10, 1863, and charged him with grand larceny.

CAPPS FOR CHICAGO.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 24.—Edwin Capps, instructor of Latin and Greek at Yale, has been secured for the Greek chair at the new Chicago university. Mr. Capps is a graduate of the University of Illinois and Yale.

Used up. It's the only way to use some things, but it's a bad condition for a man or woman. It means disease. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That means health. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and cleanses and renews the whole system. For all scrofulous humors and blood-taints, and even consumption (or lung-scrofula), if taken in time, it's a positive remedy. It's a *guaranteed* one. In all diseases of the liver, blood and lungs, it's warranted to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded. No other medicine of its class is sold, through druggists, on this *peculiar* plan. You can judge why. You only pay for the good you get.

In other words, it's sold *on trial.*

No other medicine of its kind is.

And that proves that nothing else is "just as good" as the "Discovery."

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Judge for yourself which is likely to be the better medicine.

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WALL PAPER IS

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Cushing to the contrary, notwithstanding.

ALLEN & PARKHURST.

GEN WEAVER.

He Gives Up His Campaign in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 24.—Gen. J. B. Weaver has thrown up the sponge in Georgia and will not fill any more of his appointments. This conclusion he makes known in the following letter:

"I find the spirit of organized rowdyism at some of the points visited within the state so great as to render it unadvisable for me to attempt to fill the engagements at the points not already reached. Personal indignity was threatened at Waycross, but was suppressed by the attendance of a large number of our friends. I am convinced that similar treatment awaits us at the points not yet visited. I decline to meet any more appointments."

In conclusion Gen. Weaver says the noise comes from young roughs and not from ex-Confederate soldiers. He says little effort is made to protect his meetings.

ODD FELLOWS.

Important Action Taken by the Portland Delegates.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 23.—When the present term of office of Lieutenant General Underwood expires next year, the "army headquarters" of the I. O. O. F. with all military officers above those of department or state commanders will be abolished and each patriarch militant branch of the order will be placed under the control of the state encampment within whose jurisdiction it is located. This is one of the most important and far reaching actions taken by the sovereign grand lodge.

POISON IN THE MILK.

Big Sensation in the City of Cincinnati.

Fifty Persons Made Seriously Ill.

Three of Them Are Believed to Have Been Fatally Injured—People Thought It Was Cholera.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—Not less than 50 people were poisoned last night by milk, and three of them—Wm. Healy, Emily Healy and Wm. Burns—are lying at the point of death at the city hospital.

Eva Connors, of 75 Longworth street, is also seriously ill.

The victims are scattered throughout the entire west end of the city.

Many of those who are afflicted purchased the milk from a grocery store on Elm street. Others secured it from milk wagons. It was all of a light blue color.

The greatest excitement has prevailed throughout the districts as rumors are current that the cholera had suddenly appeared here and seized victims by the score. The health officers have samples of the milk and are at work analyzing it.

Drs. W. D. Smith and H. W. Felter say unhesitatingly that there was arsenic in the milk. The dairymen who furnished the milk will be arrested. No deaths have been reported, but the lives of at least three are despaired of.

Rose Baker, Lillie Bowen, Annie Walker and Tillie Sticklander, employed at a laundry on Longworth street, who had partaken of the milk at supper were stricken with five minutes of one another. It has been ascertained that all the milk came from two dairies—Ricard Thelman's dairy, in Avondale, and Thale and Brickweg's dairy, in Avondale.

Two days ago a family of Leipsic, O., People were seriously poisoned with ice cream in this city.

COURTING CAME HIGH

A Big Verdict Rendered at Napoleon

In the Rundall-Teeple Breach of Promise Case.

The Jury Weighed the Evidence and Rendered a Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars Decision.

Napoleon, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—A broken heart is a commodity not down on any tariff bill, yet it is protected, and that very highly, in Napoleon.

After nearly three days of absorbing interest the celebrated Teeple-Rundall case terminated last evening.

It will be remembered that some time ago Miranda Rundall brought suit against Dr. George Teeple for breach of promise, in which she prayed for $5,000 damages.

It was postponed last term of court and it was generally understood would not come off this term, hence the people were very much taken back at the surprise party that has just taken place.

The girl's evidence went to show that last fall an engagement between herself and Teeple was broken off by him; after it he had given her a diamond ring and the betrothal had become generally known; that she was hired to teach school in Kansas and, resigning the position in view of participating in the nuptials as bride; that he had told her that she was the only one he ever cared for and that with his increasing practice, which he claimed was then $2,500 per year, he could well support her and wanted to do the same at once.

Other evidence was introduced in the shape of conversation overheard that led the jury to believe beyond the shadow of a doubt that the engagement existed.

The defense attempted to prove the falsity of her statements and that the defendant was the victim of a plot formulated by Miranda et al. to force a marriage or a settlement. This said defense failed in the eyes of the jury.

The twelve good men, all farmers, and old men, save two, retired to their quarters about 4 o'clock and deliberated. In less than 20 minutes they were again in their seats and handed in a verdict of $2,500.

That the girl would get $1,000 was believed by all but $1,000 was considered the maximum figure, hence when the result was announced, it paralyzed the whole town, momentarily.

Both parties to the suit are well known and the court room was well filled during the trial, a good portion of the audience consisting of ladies.

The old bachelors about town are dumbfounded and have grown exceedingly chary of the fair damsels of their acquaintance. In fact, they have serious intentions of migrating, at least until '93 is ushered in and the present leap year, with its numberless incubi, is a matter of history.

Thomas Dolan is probably the busiest man in Philadelphia. Besides having active charge of the largest worsted and woolen manufacturing concern in the world, he visits the Traction company's office almost daily in performance of his duties as a director, spends some busy moments in the offices of the United Gas Improvement company and still finds time to run over to New York to see how the Harrison campaign is progressing.

FAST ASLEEP.

Startling Testimony Taken at Cleveland

In the Case of the Wreck at Shreve.

The Freight Train Men Made a Fatal Blunder,

And Many People Died as a Result.

They Mistook a Freight for the Passenger and Pull Out at Full Speed on the Other Train's Time.

Cleveland, Sept. 24.—In the coroner's inquest on the Shreve wreck, this morning, Engineer Bradlay and Conductor Conklin, of the freight train which ran into the express, admitted being asleep while their train lay on a siding for three hours. Being awakened by a passing freight they thought the passenger had also gone by. The conductor gave the order to go ahead, and when but a few miles out the collision occurred.

The total loss of life was 12, most of the victims being burned up.

LAWS CRUEL AND UNJUST

Proclamation by the Six Chinese Companies.

Advise Their Countrymen to Disobey the Geary Law.

Appeal to the Emperor of China—Ask for Justice and Protection—Law An Insult to the Nation.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 24.—The proclamation issued by the Six Chinese Companies says the Geary law degrades Chinese, and, if obeyed, will put them lower than the meanest of people.

"We do not want Chinese to obey it," says the proclamation. "In making this law the people of the United States have treated sworn treaties made with our country and our emperor with contempt. They have disregarded our rights and paid no attention to their promises and made a law to suit themselves, no matter how unjust to us.

"If any of our people think they are wiser than we are and would obey this law; if any would obey it for the sake of making money, let them stop. Do not do it. You will repent it if you do. Many white men say this law it not right and those who obey it are not wise, but ignorant and foolish. Let us stand together. We hope all will work with us, and then we can break this infamous law. Again, we warn you not to obey this law."

The appeal to the emperor is couched in the following language:

"Tien Tie, Lord of Our Government and Son of Heaven for Thousands of Years: Believing that our government is in ignorance of the manner in which its treaties with the United States are being violated, and of the indignities being heaped upon the Chinese people by the government of the United States, we, the Six Companies of the United Stats, do now appeal to you for relief in behalf of your children in this country.

"Added to the hardships heretofore inflicted on our people by the United States, its rulers now propose to force upon us another law to degrade us. It is a cruel and unjust measure, and we pray for relief from its exactons.

"We transcribe the law as it comes to us. We are told we must obey it, or suffer loss of property and cruelties, and be forced to leave the homes we have toiled to make in this country. We ask for help. We ask for justice. We ask that our government protect its children. We send you the law."

The appeal is signed by each of the presidents of the six companies.

In a letter from the six presidents to Collector of Internal Revenue Quinn, they say their circular was based upon the advice of their attorneys. In support of the assertion that the law is unconstitutional, they say that the law makes no distinction between Chinese who are aliens and Chinese who are citizens of the United States; that a citizen of the Chinese race is entitled to the same rights and privileges as those of the Caucasian race; that no law can be passed which is intended to apply to one class of people and not to another.

The letter further stats that Chinese now residing here who came under existing laws are entitled to main; that the treaty between the United States and China provides that Chinese visiting or residing in the United Stes shall have the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by citizens or subjects of most favored nations.

While congress has the right to abrogate or nullify a treaty the supreme court has decreed that such abrogation or nullification must be in express terms and not by implication.

Congress has not so abrogated or nullified the treaty with China.

The presidents of the Six Companies say, further, that the Chinese consider that the law is unwarranted and unnecessary; that it is an insult to the subject of a friendly nation; that it is in violation of every principle of justice, equity and fair dealing between friendly powers, and that it is an insult which if it is inflicted upon the citizens or subjects of any other nation.

They declare that if England or any other European nation could pass such a law in reference to citizens of the United States, the goverment and people of the United States would resent it.

The presidents also asrt that if the law is enforced it will cau every Chinese merchant residing in San Francisco, who may desire to travel to New York, to be stopped at every hamlet and be arrested on the charge of being a borer who has not registered.

In response to Collector Quinn's suggestion that the officers of the Six Companies might be liable to the United States government for inciting Chinese to disobey the laws of the United Stes, the presidents say their intention has not been called to any law which makes it a crime for them to advise their fellow-countrymen that they have a right to disregard laws which are in violation of constitution and treaty.

SENATOR HILL.

He Will Whoop It Up for Grover Cleveland.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Senator Hill will repeat his Brooklyn speech here tonight, and the senator will be accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the local democracy.

He will be escorted to the academy by the various democratic clubs and will be tendered a reception after the meeting. Next week he will make several speeches in Virginia and South Carolina, while for October he has several engagements in New York state.

DIAZ AGAIN.

He is Declared President of Mexico for Another Term.

City of Mexico, Sept. 24.—The chamber of deputies which constitutes the electoral college has again declared Diaz president of Mexico for four years from the first of next December.

UPPER SANDUSKY.

Upper Sandusky, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Will Mangus entertained a party of young people at their home on North Sandusky avenue, Thursday evening. It was given in honor of Miss Wava Roberts, of Lima, O.

Miss Kate Thompson has returned from her visit to Findlay.

Prof. Theodore Martin, of Chicago, is the guest of relatives in this city.

Miss Blanche Gipson visited in Columbus the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker Boyde, Miss Gertrude Tannyhill and Dr. Green spent Sunday in this city the guests of Miss Blanche Loudermilch.

Messrs. Tom Roe and Harry Thomas, of Marion, were in this city Sunday.

Miss Floy Hale and Anna Serles are in Bucyrus.

Miss Lou McCormick, of Findlay, is visiting in this city.

Mrs. Judge McClure, of Little Rock, Ark., is in this city, the guest of Mrs. S. B. Hedges.

John Druckmiller, of Tiffin, spent a week with his parents.

COLD WATER NOTES.

Cold Water, O., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Geo. Rosenbeck and daughter returned home Wednesday, after a long sojourn of seven weeks with relatives in Illinois.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave an ice cream social at the city hall Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bettinger a 15-pound boy.

K. J. McDonald and Mayor Brown were at the county seat Tuesday evening on business.

W. E. Young who has been on the sick list for the past few weeks is recovering.

Mr. Wm. Bedinger was out in western Indiana hunting a location for a hoop factory.

JAIL BREAKING.

A Precious Lot of Toughs Escape in Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Clarence Tear, alias Allen, who escaped from Auburn sometime ago and was recaptured here in July; Eugene Day and Richard Gardner, notorious thieves, recently brought from Michigan, where they had been serving long terms, to answer to a charge of robbery here; Robert Colbrook, John E. Davis, James Crawford, and John Smith, all charged with robbery, escaped from the Monroe county jail here this morning between 12 and 6 o'clock.

CLEVELAND FIRST.

Such is the Order Issued by the Tammany Hall Leaders.

New York, Sept. 24.—Mr. Richard Croker said last night at Tammany Hall, that district leaders should not encourage any one to vote unless he votes the national ticket. He added: "We must consider the national ticket first and our county ticket second."

NEWS OF THE CHOLERA

No More Cases Reported in New York.

Reports From the Quarantine Stations.

The Captain of a Hamburg Steamer Taken With Cholera in London.

New York, Sept. 24.—The health board's 10 o'clock report says: "No case of cholera has appeared in this city since our last bulletin."

Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 24.—The morning bulletin is as follows:

Pavillion A—The cases of simple continued fever and bilious remittent fever reported yesterday are improved this morning. All immigrants of this pavilion are in good condition and fit to leave camp today.

Pavilion B—Four cases of diarrhoea recovered. The child from the Rugia reported with diarrhoea yesterday has improved; no new cases; all the Normannia's passengers are well and able to leave camp to-day.

Pavilion C—The seven acute cases have recovered; all of the Normannia's passengers are in good condition and are well and able to leave camp to-day. There is one chronic case and three acute diarrhoea cases, not suspicious; the chronic case will be removed to the hospital to-day. This is a case of chronic bronchitis. At the hospital all cases convalescent were discharged this morning; one woman and one old man have been admitted; all the convalecent patients are from the Normannia and will leave camp to-day. Cholera case, Mrs. Domiz, convalescent.

The weather at the camp is somewhat improved to-day. At an early hour the immigrants of the Normannia began their preparations for leaving camp. The steamboats George Starr and John E. Moore arrived at 9:30 this morning with several custom officials. The custom officers went to work inspecting the baggage and passengers. They informed the United Press reporter that the baggage of the immigrants was in a horrible condition and wholly worthless to the owners and declare that it ought to be burned. Fully 500 people leave for New York To-day.

London, Sept. 24.—The steamer Esperanza from Hamburg, which arrived at Hull this morning, was passed by the health officer and allowed to proceed to her dock. Within an hour after she arrived at her dock the captain was seized with an attack of Asiatic cholera. The vessel was ordered back to quarantine and the captain taken to the hospital.

London, Sept. 24.—A circular has been issued by the town council of Grimsby urging the port's sanitary authorities to apply to the local government board for powers to inflict seven days quarantine on vessels from infected ports. The town council of Hull has decided to support the proposal. The Times, in an article on the subject says:

"The proposition would be amusing if the matter were not so serious. The mere notion of such quarantine cannot be tolerated. All our ports would be choked with vessels and the whole trade of the country would be disorganized, to substitute for the system which has protected us from cholera a quarter of a century, one which has failed wherever tried."

The writer of the article expresses the hope that President of the Local Board Flower will speak favorably of the disposition of the subject. The British bark Capt. Richards, from Pisagua, May 25, arrived at Queenstown to-day, and there received orders to proceed to Hamburg. When the crew learned that their vessel was bound for a cholera port, they refused to sail in her, and demanded that they be discharged at Queenstown. Argument was of no avail. Capt. Richards thereupon engaged 15 seamen at Queenstown to replace his old crew, offering them eight pounds a piece to man the bark. This money he declared he would deduct from the wages of the old sailors. When the cold hands learned that they were compelled to pay for a new crew they were greatly enraged. They armed themselves with martine spikes, belaying pins and capstan bars, and threatened that if the new men, who were alongside the vessel, came over the side they would kill them. The men on shore then refused to go aboard the bark. Capt. Richards thereupon had his crew arrested and arraigned for mutiny.

THE REVOLT IN ARGENTINA

The Troops Have Been Temporarily Satisfied.

Fears Entertained of Another Movement.

Montt Attends the Races Unattended by His Escort and Is Enthusiastically Received by the People.

Valparaiso, via Galveston, Tex., Sept. 24.—President Montt appeared at the races without escort. He received an enthusiastic greeting from the crowd at the race track.

In consequence of a dispute between General Korner and Minister of War Artega the latter has resigned. It is not settled yet who is to succeed him in office.

Four persons have been arrested for throwing stones at the president. One of them was an official under Balmaceda.

British Charge d'Affaires Maude at Santiago is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

The Bolivian congress has passed a law providing for a military conscription to suppress the uprising at Santa Cruz. General Camacho and four of the exiled deputies have asked for passports to Peruvian territory. A quantity of arms and cartridges which arrived at Beni have been found among the Indian villages.

A correspondent at Buenos Ayres says that Pelligrini summoned a meeting of ministers last night to discuss the reasons for the revolt of the troops at Catalina. It is alleged that it was instigated by radicals. Ten army officers have been arrested and General Godoy and others have succeeded in quieting the troops. The radicals claim that the whole thing is a plot on the part of the government in order to stop their convention.

The Catholics are opposed to Torre going into Pena's cabinet as minister of public worship.

There were three line regiments as well as the cavalry and engineers ready to revolt at Camp Catalina. Nineteen officials were arrested by the troops. The Fifth regiment were the leaders. The men were under arms for 36 hours, ready to begin the revolt. They threatened their officers with death unless they helped.

The government ordered an immediate inquiry. While the revolt is temporarily over, it is generally believed that an effective revolt in the army will take place within a year unless radical reforms are undertaken.

Both the Penas, father and son, have hurried off to their estancias.

Chilean naval officers will give a cordial welcome to Admiral Gherardi's squadron. In speaking of the approaching visit El Heraldo says it will be a relief to meet a representative of the United States who is celebrated for diplomacy as well as in naval circles in contrast to Egan and McCreary.

WILL MARRY.

London, Sept. 24.—It is now announced that the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburg, will take place on January 10 at Sigmaringen, Prussia.

After the marriage the czarewitch will go to Paris as the guest of Count Mohreuhelm.

OFFICERS HELD OVER.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 24.—The officers of the national camp, P. O. S. of A., elected at Boston last year, hold over for another year. Chicago has been selected as the place to hold the national convention in 1893 in preference to Denver. A new ritual has been adopted with the word "white" stricken out.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—A one-story frame cottage at the corner of 31st and Robey streets, owned by Thomas McInerney, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Mrs. McInerney, aged 65 years, the only person in the building at the time, perished in the flames. Her husband was absent from the city.

MAJOR STEWART DEAD

Washington, Sept. 24.—Major Stewart, who was on Grant's staff during the war, and a member of Rawlins post of this city, died here suddenly yesterday.

LIEUTENANT PEARY

Thinks He Has Made a Great Discovery.

Confident That He Reached the Most Northern Part of Icy Greenland.

Philadelphia, Sept. Sept. 24.—Lieutenant Peary, who returned yesterday from the Arctic regions on the Kite, was at the Academy of Natural Sciences this morning. When asked by the United Press reporter what his long journey across the icefield of Greenland accomplished, he paused for a moment and then said with deliberation:

"I have determined absolutely the northern extension of the northern Greenland ice cap. I am confident that the data and observations which I hold will prove to all geographers that I have determined the northern extension of the mainland of Greenland.

"I have determined with almost certainty that the lands north of Victoria inlet are detached masses, similar to those known to occur at the southern extremity of Greenland. In April before going on my journey across the icefields, I made a complete survey of the Englefield bulf. Just as soon as possible I shall make my report to the Academy of Natural Sciences, the institution which made it possible for me to go on my trip. That will take time, as the data is very complete. I don't propose to enter into any controversy with any one at this or any other time regarding the results of my journey. As to the statement that I did not get as far north as did Lockwood and Brainard, of the Greely party, it needs no discussion. Their journey was over the ice sea, while my trip was inland."

"How about the story that there were differences among the members of your party?" was asked.

"There were absolutely no differences among the members of the party," answered Lieut. Peary, emphatically.

The lieutenant's errand at the academy was to store for a time his instruments and effects used on the trip. Early this morning he went to the Washington avenue wharf to attend to the removal of his effects from the Kite. Prof. Heilprin and several other members of the relief expedition were also on the ship looking after the unloading of the specimens and collections brought from Greenland.

CAN'T PAY ITS DEBTS

Western Associated Press in a Hole.

Wm. Henry Smith to Take Control.

He Will Leave the New York Company and Establish Headquarters in Chicago.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Journalist of to-day prints the following: "General Manager William Henry Smith has left the service of the New York Associated Press and has established his headquarters in Chicago as the general manager of the Western Associated Press. He has been succeeded here by Mr. Henry W. Odion, lately of the Sun, a faithful and hard working newspaper man. Mr. Odion receives a salary of $7,500 from the Associated Press, which is an improvement on what he received on the Sun.

Mr. Smith's withdrawal will undoubtedly result in the dissolution of the Associated Press. It means that it has substantially declared war upon the Western Associated Press, now managed by such capable business men as Victor Lawson of the Chicago News, William Penn Nixon of the Inter-Ocean, Frederick Driscoll of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and Charles W. Knapp of the St. Louis Republic.

The New York concern is run now by S. S. Carvalho of the World, aided by Gardiner Howland of the Herald. They are talking of bringing a suit against the Western Associated Press for $200,000, to satisfy a claim for collections made in Colorado and on the Pacific coast during the past 10 years, and they are in arrears on their payments to the Western Union Telegraph company over $100,000.

The Western Union people are pressing for settlement, but the Associated Press has an empty treasury and only six members to assess, or rather five, for the Tribune is to withdraw after the election is over, and will certainly refuse to pay any part of a debt incurred against its protest and in defiance of its methods.

The new management does not begin well. The Western Associated Press has given notice that it will not renew its contract which expires with the year, and on the same day that the Associated Press contract with the Western Union expires.

This latter contract will also not be renewed because the Western Union wants to acquire the Gold and Stock privileges itself instead of paying the Associated Press $24,000 a year for that service as it has been doing all along.

It is an open secret that the Southern, New England and New York State associated presses have formed a coalition, and that on January 1 next they will unite with the Western Associated Press.

Just where the United Press comes in, in all of these startling developments, is not apparent, but there is no question of the fact that since the Sun joined it, it has become the most powerful and influential news agency in the country, if not indeed in the whole world.

MRS. HARRISON.

No Change in the Lady's Condition.

She Is Still Very Sick But Her Family Have Hopes of Recovery.

Washington, Sept. 24.—There is no perceptible change in the condition of Mrs. Harrison. She passed a comfortable night sleeping at intervals, and when Dr. Gardner called he found the patient resting easily. Her diet consists almost entirely of liquid nourishment, which is given her at stated times.

No serious accumulation of matter has appeared in the chest.

Mrs. Harrison appears to be taking more notice of things, and has asked of Mrs. McKee several questions during the past few days, showing that her mind still recurs to her household duties.

ANOTHER CHOLERA SCARE!

What Was Alleged To Be a Genuine Case

Was Reported to Police Headquarters This Afternoon—A Colored Man Writhing in Pain at the Hanner House Barn.

A telephone message to the station house contained the startling information that a colored man had been stricken down at the Hanner horse barns with what was supposed to be a genuine case of cholera.

A Bee immediately started for the scene to investigate.

A colored man, giving his name as D. B. Smith, was discovered lying on a pile of shavings in an unoccupied stall. He seemed to be suffering great pain in the region of his stomach. He said he hadn't drank anything during the forenoon, nor had not eaten anything that would be apt to produce such pains. He was completely prostrated and unable to rise without assistance. A physician was summoned, but had not arrived at the time of going to press.

Smith formerly worked at the Hanner house, but left there some time ago, and since then has been employed at the Ketcham farm. He has a daughter living in Cygnet, but for some time past he has been working wherever he could get a position. He is a clean-looking man and has none of the characteristics of the ordinary cholera victim. It may be a case of sunstroke, but this seems improbable.

When the Bee left the barn he seemed to be feeling better. The health department was notified and the case will be thoroughly investigated.

BAIL WAS REFUSED.

O'Donnell Must Be Sent to Jail.

Judge Porter Creates a Sensation by His Decision in the Homestead Cases.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—In criminal court this morning Judge Porter handed down a decision in the application of Hugh O'Donnell, charged with complicity in the murder of J. W. Kline, a Pinkerton detective.

The application was refused and O'Donnell must remain in jail until his trial. There were but few persons present when court opened.

O'Donnell was brought in from the jail looking cheerful and evidently expecting to be released. As the opinion was read his countenance changed and when it was ended deep disappointment could be read in every feature. He was immediately taken back to his cell.

Get Married At Once!

WE CAN FURNISH YOUR HOME COMPLETE, WITH

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, ETC.

SMALL DOWN PAYMENT AND BALANCE WEEKLY OR MONTHLY. CALL SOON.

JOHNSON BROTHERS

IVES IS COMING HOME

The Billiard Championship Must Be Fought Again.

Technicalities Have Made a Heap of Trouble.

Cleveland Continues to Win—Standing of the Clubs—News of Sporting Interest.

Billiard Champion Frank Ives is on the Atlantic en route for this country, and upon his arrival next week the question of the championship will have to be settled.

In the opinion of most billiard experts Ives has forfeited the championship owing to his refusal to meet Jake Schaeffer on neutral ground.

The ex-champion challenged Ives at the conclusion of the last tournament and the young Napoleon named Paris as the place for the match. Accordingly Schaeffer crossed the water, but the two men could not agree on the place where the match should come off, Ives being desirous of playing in a hall with the management of which he had a business contract.

Moses Bensinger, of Chicago, of the Brunswick Balke company, was called in as arbitrator, and decided the match should be played at the Grand, offering to put up the table and pay for the hall. Schaeffer accepted, but Ives refused point blank, and thus the matter stands.

Under the rules governing the championship emblem it reverts to the company owing to the fact that it has not been played for within 60 days from the date of Schaeffer's challenge.

—::—::—

Bucyrus, O., Sept. 24.—The fair has closed. Races were as follows:

Free-for-all trot:

Belle Ogle, b. m., Paul Miller, Bloomville, O	3	3	3
Etoile, b. s., Snyder Bros., Galion, O	2	2	2
Von Arnum, b. s., A. J. Scott, Sulphur Springs	1	1	1

Time, 2:26 3-4, 2:26 1-2, 2:24.

Second race:

Favorite Sprague, bl. s., H. Fehring, Bucyrus	2	2	2
Nildale, b. s., H. Witter, Bucyrus	3	dr.	
Ambassador, Jr., b. s., James Cahill, Piro	1	1	1

Time 2:41, 2:48 1-2, 2:51 3-4.

—::—::—

The Standing of the League clubs is as follows:

	W.	L.	Per cent.
Cleveland	42	17	.712
Boston	35	22	.614
Pittsburg	33	27	.550
Brooklyn	32	27	.542
New York	30	27	.526
Cincinnati	29	28	.509
Chicago	29	30	.492
Philadelphia	28	30	.433
Louisville	25	33	.431
Baltimore	23	32	.418
Washington	20	36	.357
St. Louis	21	38	.356

—::—::—

Games played in the National league resulted as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R	H	E
Cleveland	Clarkson	7	13	3
Louisville	Sanders	6	13	8
Pittsburg	Baldwin	1	6	2
Chicago	Hutchinson	2	7	1
New York	King	2	7	1
Boston	Stivetts	0	3	2
Brooklyn	Kennedy	2	6	3
Washington	Meekin	9	15	1

—::—::—

Providence, R. I., Sept. 24.—Most of the 40,000 visitors who thronged the grounds of the Rhode Island State fair at Narragansett park came to see Hal Pointer's endeavor to break the record. He got a perfect send-off. The runner was a length back as Hal flashed past the quarter in 32 seconds; then, head and head, they passed the half in 1:03, and the three-quarters in 1:34 3-4. Then the runner forged ahead, Pointer flying down the stretch with a magnificent burst of speed, Geers sitting as still as a statue. As Hal's nose reached the wire a mighty shout went up, for hundreds of watches stopped at 2:05, some on the quarter stretch, among them John E. Turner's at 2:04 3-4. Up in the stand W. R. Allen and Mr. Hamlin caught it at 2:05 1-5, and as the official timers agreed with this, Narragansett park shares with Washington park, at Chicago, the honor of the fastest harness mile.

BOTH LEGS AND AN ARM CUT OFF.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Sept. 24.—John Sollinger, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad, met with a frightful accident at Conroy, O., which resulted in his death. He was standing on the end of a freight car when a sudden jerk threw him beneath the wheels, and both legs and an arm were cut off. He was brought to Ft. Wayne, where he died.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia, biliousness or headache.

WEDDED AT BRYAN.

Bryan, O., Sept. 24.—A pleasant occurrence was that of the marriage of one of Bryan's noted young ladies, Miss Anna Parcher, to Charles W. Currier, of Cleveland, at the bride's parents on East High street, by Rev. L. M. Sniff, of Angola, Ind. Only the relatives of the bride and groom were present. The newly-married couple received some beautiful presents.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

Lady Badly Afflicted Three Years. Tries Many Doctors Here and in England Without Benefit. Cured by Cuticura.

My wife having suffered from scrofula sores on her back for three years, and at times she could not lie down at night, and she tried all the doctors I could get, and also went to England to try and be cured there, and all of them failed, and told her they could do nothing for her; and having tried all kinds of remedies I at last tried one box of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and to-day she is as well as she ever was in her life, and her back is as clear as any person living, and I for one can recommend CUTICURA REMEDIES as the only one I could find to effect a cure.

G. W. JONES, Constable,
25 Sayles Street, Cleveland, O.

Scrofula Ten Years

I had a running sore in my ear of a scrofula nature for ten years. Had been treated by several physicians, but obtained no relief until I tried CUTICURA, which healed it up in a few days. This was more than three years ago, and I have had no trouble with it since. I consider your CUTICURA REMEDIES unexcelled for the diseases you claim to cure.

MRS. R. A. WOODFORD,
Scatterwood, So. Dak.

Cuticura Remedies

Are the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

LOVELY SKIN, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS,

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster.

WAPAKONETA.

What the People of Auglaize County Do and Say.

Wapakoneta, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—Senator Mel Shaw was in Cincinnati a few days this week.

Miss Lulu Lukaswitz, of Dayton, is being entertained by Miss Lulu Dickman.

Miss Etta Elliott, of Lima, is visiting the family of J. G. Wisener.

Miss Clifford Cook, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, returned to Delaware college on Monday.

Miss Tillie Davis, of Cleveland, will spend the winter the guest of Miss Minnie Crawford.

Miss Melissa Elliott spent Sunday with friends in Dayton.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hersh are visiting relatives and friends at Carrollton and Akron for a few weeks.

Miss Cora Mayer is visiting her relatives at Sidney.

Miss Josie Scovil, of Circleville, will spend a few months with her sister, Mrs. Geo. R. Davis.

Miss Effie Nichols is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Humphrey, at Washington city.

Miss Sophia Taensch started Thursday for Cincinnati to visit her sister, Mrs. Louie Schmidlapp, and family.

G. W. Williamson, wife and son Howard were at Fostoria visiting friends last week.

Miss Edith Bowersock, who has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hawkey, returned to her home in Chicago Thursday.

Mrs. P. B. Anderson, of Troy, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Dearbaugh.

Rev. and Mrs. Baumgardiner, of St. Marys, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Blume.

John Altenberger and family were visiting his parents in Van Wert a few days last week.

Miss Josie Orth is visiting relatives and friends in Sidney.

Col. C. A. Layton, Charles Frech and Phil Blume attended the races at Lima this week.

Uriah Zerfey and son, of Carthage, are visiting friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Haywood are visiting friends at Sidney this week.

Mrs. Will Snyder was called to Richmond, Ind., by the serious illness of her sister.

Mrs. Wm. Burk is the guest of Mrs. Charles Heller at Beaver Dam, O.

Fred Hamann and wife returned from a tour through the western states.

Evangelist C. M. Murphy, of Decatur, Ill., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Brundige this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Steinberg and family, of New Bremen, were the guests of Mrs. Leon Kahn.

Charles Fisher, of Piqua, visited his parents here this week.

Dr. E. R. Freeman is visiting his old home at Albany, N. Y.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

It Causes Two Priests to Fall Out.

The American Father Matthew to Move Into the Diocese of Minnesota.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—The announcement that Rev. Father James M. Cleary, of Kenosha, in this state, has decided to move into the diocese of Minnesota as a result of a disagreement with Archbishop Katzer, has created a profound sensation in Catholic circles.

Father Cleary is a well-known temperance advocate and lecturer, and of late years has been generally known by the cognomen of "The American Father Matthew."

Archbishop Katzer, who was but recently appointed to that see, having previously been bishop of Eau Claire, is a native of Germany, and believes in the liquor traffic when surrounded by moderate restrictions and regulations.

He is strongly opposed to the temperance doctrines as enunciated by Father Cleary, hence the disagreement.

As soon as the facts became public property Father Cleary was offered a parish in Minnesota by Archbishop Ireland, and next Sunday he will preach his farewell sermon in the church which owes its existence of his many years of indefatigable labor.

WATERLOO.

Facts of Social and Personal Interest.

Waterloo, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Quite a number of our people attended the fair at Angola this week.

The county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held Sept. 29th and 30th in the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Albertson's family have returned from visiting friends at Goshen.

Miss Titus, a blind lady from Indianapolis, lectured in the M. E. church Sunday evening.

The "Blind Boone Concert Company" gave an entertainment Friday evening in the M. E. church.

Mrs. E. Y. Rosenberry's brother, of Canal Dover, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Miss Dell Shoner died suddenly Saturday evening. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Albertson Tuesday forenoon at her home on North Wayne street.

Bed Room Suites $10 | And upwards; 100 different kinds. Bound to sell, is our motto. STOLBERG & PARKS.

SYLVANIA.

Items of General Interest to the Reading Public.

Sylvania, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ellis, of Adrian, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griest.

Mrs. Huling is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cook, of Medina county.

Mr. George Wheeler and Mrs. Woodward, of Blissfield, Mich., spent a few days of this week with F. R. Warren and family.

Mrs. Barnum, of Toledo, and Miss Watson, of Chicago, Ill., were the guests of Mrs. F. O. Pook last week.

Mr. Victor Barg was in Toledo Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Young are visiting relatives in Wood county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hopkins have returned from a visit with relatives in Ceylon, Norwalk and Kelley's Island.

Mrs. F. R. Warren and Ollie attended the funeral of Mrs. Francis Peck of Ottawa Lake, Mich., Wednesday.

Mr. Demarb Young and F. R. Warren and son Haskell will leave for South Dakota Tuesday, Sept. 27.

ELECTRIC TRAIN SIGNAL.

A New Device Has a Successful Trial at Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., Sept. 24.—Officials of the Boston & Albany, Maine Central, Grand Trunk, Boston & Maine, Portland & Rochester and Santa Fe railroads have visited this city for the purpose of testing a new electric train signal.

A train of Portland & Rochester cars, equipped with the new device, was run from the Preble street station to the Union station, and a perfect idea of its performance was gained.

It is a device to replace the old bell rope. An electric wire, covered with cord, runs from the engine to the rear of the train. The battery is in the engine. There are electric buttons in the baggage car, also on the outside of the car, and ornamental electric buttons in the passenger car at frequent intervals. The couplings which connect the wire between the cars are waterproof, and so arranged that they will pull apart by any sudden strain without damage to themselves or the wire. This, in brief, is the apparatus.

The conductor, by pressing a button, can give the engineer any desired signal. The engineer can signal to any officer of the train. If the train breaks in two the engineer is notified instantaneously by the ringing of a bell, and can at once notify the men in the baggage car of the fact. The test was highly gratifying.

Kidney affections of years' standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. W. Poynts.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Interesting News From St. Marys O.

Social, Personal and Business Mention of General Interest to the Public.

St. Marys, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—The Brandon-Greer band of robbers, who have been terrorizing northwestern Ohio for a number of years by their bold and successful depredations, has at last been broken up by the arrest of John Brandon and Aaron Greer, the leaders of the gang, who were taken into custody last night by Sheriff Houser of Mercer county. This arrest is considered one of the most important made in this section for years, and almost the entire band has now been apprehended. Thus far 16 arrests have been made, and most of the gang are serving out their terms in the pen. It is intimated that their stealings during the past year aggregate over $20,000, the greater part of which was secured in plundering country stores and farm houses. The first arrests were made last spring, and steadily the entire band has fallen into the clutches of the law, until now but four more remain to be captured.

The completion of a 100-barrel oil well on the Fred Schroeder farm by the New Bremen Natural Gas company last week, in wild-cat territory, has caused considerable excitement, and other wells will be sunk at once. The company was drilling for gas, and struck oil. They have made a location for No. 2 on the same farm.

Hensch & Huffman sold a number of leases to James Knoppenberger this week, who will commence drilling as soon as he can get rigged up. The farms included in the lease are in the neighborhood of the Schroeder farm, and no doubt the territory will be thoroughly tested.

The Ohio Oil company has completed Nos. 11 and 13 on the Kishler farm, on the east bank of the reservoir. They are good for 40 and 90 barrels respectively.

The Ohio Oil company's No. 2 on the James Heap farm is in and good for about 25 barrels. The same company's No. 5 on the Hamilton farm is good for 80 barrels.

The Ohio Oil company's No. 3 on the John Armstrong farm is completed and good for 30 barrels. Their No. 1 on the Sturgeon farm is doing 20 barrels.

J. H. Van Wormer has a 75 barrel producer on the A. G. Bennett farm, in Franklin township, Mercer county.

The Ohio Oil company is drilling No. 10 on the Emily LeBlond farm.

The Ohio Oil company's No. 4 on the C. Baldwin farm, Duchanquet township, is completed and good for 75 barrels.

Jacob Good and wife were guests of relatives at Lima, Friday.

W. H. Doll left Wednesday for Indianapolis.

Mrs. Frank Walkup visited relatives at Lima, Monday.

E. J. Fritz went east Saturday on business.

Miss Florence Phillips is visiting relatives at Woodville.

Mrs. Cornelius Koop is the guest of relatives at Winchester, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Sanger have returned from Lakeside.

Miss Mamie Donnelly has returned to her home at Corry, Pa.

Wm. Kettler, of Indianapolis, spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. Jane Coon is visiting her daughter at Hartford City, Ind.

Miss Phena Stange went to Bucyrus Thursday, to visit her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. George Yakey, of Sidney, were guests last week of F. M. Thomas and family.

Mrs. John Conley is visiting her mother at Ttusville, Pa.

Miss Maggie Kelly is home from a visit at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Joseph Hemstetter, of Hamilton, O., is the guest of realtives in this city.

Daniel Wagoner and wife are visiting relatives at Bradford Junction, O.

L. Marvilius and wife spent Sunday with their son Russell, at Fort Recovery.

Mrs. F. Haley, of Portland, Ind., was the guest of Miss Addie Young Saturday.

Mrs. Philip F. Ederspiel has been visiting relatives at Fort Wayne the past week.

Miss Stella Stearns has returned home from Ada, O.

Mrs. Alta Hinton and daughter Effie, of Celina, were guests of friends Sunday.

Charles Hoffer left for Cincinnati Wednesday.

Miss Cora Smith returned home Tuesday from a pleasant visit with relatives in southern Ohio.

Mrs. A. F. Kettler is visiting relatives at Indianapolis, Ind.

Ed Heinzer left for Chicago this week to secure work.

Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Van Sewer, of Columbus, O., are visiting P. H. Standish and family.

Frank Valentine left for his home at Cambridge, O., Wednesday, after a visit with relatives here.

Tom Treece has returned home from Cincinnati.

Mrs. S. M. Randolph has returned from Cleveland, O., and resumed her position at Dicker's millinery store.

Mrs. W. C. Richards, of Lafayette, Ind., returned home Saturday after a visit with Mrs. H. Giddens.

Mrs. John Cotterly, of Columbia City, Ind., returned home Monday, after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Schoonover.

Mrs. Sadie Fritsch returned to her home at St. Louis, Monday, after spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hopson.

Simon Greenebaum, of Cincinnati, was in the city Tuesday.

INTO THE COURT.

Buffalo Banks Trying to Straighten Their Affairs.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The trustees of the Empire Savings bank (the successor of the wrecked National) have begun action against the fifteen trustees of the latter institution with a view of testing their liability for the loss caused by the defalcation of Dann, Armstrong and McCredie.

The complaint sets forth the duties of trustees, citing in particular "a vigilant supervision and oversight of the officers and persons employed," and the making of a report based on personal investigation of the bank's affairs. The complaint says that the pretended examinations of affairs were not thorough in any respect and not based upon a complete investigation of the books and vouchers, the sworn reports being utterly false.

Through this neglect it is charged that the guilty employes were able to abstract funds of the bank and avoid exposure and discovery, which they could not have done had the trustees performed their duties. The complaint, for these reasons, asks the court to give the plaintiff judgment for the amount of the defalcation, $435,000.

Every testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may be from it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

PISTOL AND SHOTGUN.

Two Alabama Neighbors Fight a Duel.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 24.—John Lowrey, a prominent farmer, and J. W. Justice, a renter on his farm, fought an impromptu duel near Arkadelphia, as a result of a quarrel about a debt. Justice owed Lowrey. Lowrey had a pistol and Justice a shotgun. The cap of Justice's gun exploded but the load was not discharged. Lowrey put five bullets in Justice, killing him instantly. Lowrey escaped.

FALSE ECONOMY

Is practiced by people who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

FREMONT.

Notes of Social and Personal Interest to Bee Readers.

Fremont, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—Col. J. R. Bartlett was married to Mrs. Nettie Halley Thursday.

Mrs. E. A. Sharpe died Thursday; funeral Saturday.

Bert Cole and Miss Mattie Ernst were married Tuesday evening.

Nate Dryfoos and wife spent several days this week with relatives in Toledo.

S. S. Beal was called to Bucyrus Wednesday by the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gusdorf and daughter have returned from their visit at Oakland, Mich.

Prof. A. M. Hyde spent several days in this city before returning to Oberlin.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Apaches Are Again on the War Path.

Farmers Fired on and Killed While Working on Their Ranch.

Deming, N. M., Sept. 24.—News reached here of an outbreak of the Apache Indians in the Sierra Madra mountains and of the murder of a family of settlers near Colonia Pacheco.

Mr. Adolph Thomsen had gone down to Colonia Pacheco, some five miles away, before breakfast. Just after breakfast his two sons started for the field and when in the corral were fired upon. The elder boy, Hiram, was instantly killed, the younger boy and his little sister who had accompanied them, ran toward the house. The boy was shot while the girl, aged 10, was unmolested.

The mother was killed in the doorway and the Indian entered and ransacked the house, destroyed bedding and everything of value, taking with them guns, ammunition and about 15 head of horses. They started north toward the United States. A posse, under George C. Williams, is on their trail and great excitement prevails.

THE MEDIUM BUSINESS.

How the Receivers of Messages From the Spirit World Are Trained.

Spiritualistic mediums are made, not born. No medium, who is now engaged in holding communications with the spirit world, at so much per commune, will admit the truth of this assertion, but it is true nevertheless, says the N. Y. News. They are educated to be mediums. They are trained and drilled just as a fellow is trained and drilled to be a good boxer, and it is not until the medium has gone through a thorough apprenticeship and prepared herself with good hard work and practice, that she dares venture to attempt to delude the superstitious.

If you want existence made miserable for you just happen to live in the same house with a person who has decided to learn the medium business. It is bad enough to live in the same house with a young woman who is preparing to become a queen of the opera stage, but great Scott! that is a paradise compared to the house in which an old woman is studying the mystic cult of mediumship.

An evil fortune on an occasion not long past caused the writer to spend three months in a house with a neophite medium, who was hard at work learning, practicing and making herself an adept in all the tricks of the craft, so that she could hang out her shingle and go into business on her own account. She had as tutor a medium, well known among spiritualists of the city, and one of the cleverest slate writers in the mediumistic ranks. In her studies, and while she was practicing, this student of mediumism tried to deceive those with whom she came in contact.

After watching her for several weeks at her work, the writer forced her to admit that it was all imposture. Read and you will learn how a spiritualistic medium learns her trade. The first lesson is a simple one. She is merely instructed that when the nerves which control the sense of touch become much excited, they become more sensitive than they are in their normal condition. And following this out under instruction, within a fortnight by close application and practice, we can learn to have the spirits pick for them from a dozen names, the winner of a horse-race. Place yourself at a small table in a room alone; then place your two hands on the table, the wrists and the fingers touching the table.

Now holding your wrists upon the table let the fingers of your two hands move up and down. Concentrate your entire thoughts upon the movement of your hands. Involuntarily your fingers will move rapidly and more rapidly until they produce a rapping upon the table like hail-storm beating a tattoo upon a window pane. Now if you will place a piece of paper on the table so that your fingers come in contact with it, as they prance up and down, you will discover that your sense of touch is on edge, and is very keen.

Now to do the trick. There is a circle of believers and non-believers gathered about the table. A bold non-believer asks the spirits to tell him which of a dozen horses is to win the race on the morrow. You prepare a dozen slips of paper, each the same size and on each of the slips of paper you write the name of one of the horses entered in the race. Now almost every medium bets upon horse-races, and they know more or less something about all the horses entered in the race.

The medium selects the horse, which she thinks will win, for she always wants the spirits to prophesy correctly if possible. Now having selected the horse which you think will win, take a pin and pierce the paper on which is the name of the horse you have selected to win, twice with a pin. No one will notice the pin hole, and if they did they would think nothing of it. A thorough trained medium will only watch the pin hole. That is enough for her well-trained fingers to detect.

The next lesson consists in teaching a medium, who knows nothing about music, to play on a piano, through the instrumentality of spirits, and to draw the pictures of those who have crossed over Jordan to the spirit land. The principle involved is the same as the one already described. There is music in the soul of every one, and if you excite the nerves of your hands and fingers, as described, over a piano key-board, they will produce harmonious music. So they will draw a picture—a face. The music will not be very beautiful and the picture will not be a work of art nor even a very good picture until you learn your business thoroughly; but if you want is a likeness, and it is surising how often you will find a someon who declares a likeness to some dead friend or relative, is revealed in the picture. The business of a medium is a great hubug, but it is not hard to learn.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Wapakoneta, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—The United Brethren have made the following appointments for Lima District U. B. Liberal church:

Presiding Elder—J. W. Lower.

Ada, A. M. Herron; Dunkirk, I. Imler; Elida, M. Mills; Delphos Mission, D. Luttrell; Lockington, W. L. Waldo; Lakeview, J. D. Lusk; Lima, A. W. Ballenger; Hepburn, L. C. Reed; Sedge, H. Good; Miami, E. Counselor; Marysville, D. J. Schneck; Peoria, C. W. Gregg; Wapakoneta, L. Rice; Yorkshire, L. K. Waldo; Payne, C. T. Betts.

ITALIAN CATHOLICS.

New York, Sept. 24.—In the presence of over one hundred priests and assisted by several distinguished clergy of the diocese, Archbishop Corrigan will to-morrow officiate at the dedication of the new Italian church of Our Lady of Loretto.

The new edifice has cost nearly $100,000, and the interior decorations are magnificent. The pastors and assistants are graduates of the Jesuit college.

Recovering Furniture | We produce the best effects for the least money. STOLBERG & PARKS.

When a child dies in Greenland the native parents bury a living dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world.

NEW STORE - WORTS & SMITH, 431 St. Clair St.

Fine Carriages, Buggies, Carts, Wagons, Sleighs,

Work Harness, Light Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips.

Hand-Made Single Harness ONLY $7.50. **Hand-Made Team Harness ONLY $22.00.**

We get our goods in exchange for goods we manufacture, consequently we can under-sell anybody. Come and see.

A NEW FAMINE DIVERSION.

Italian Dinners of the Third Avenue Variety Satisfy Their Desire for Excitement.

The New York girl of the period has found a new diversion for these autumn afternoons, says the Herald. She is a much misrepresented maiden, this New York girl, and the lurid stories told about her cigarette proclivities and penchant for alcoholic apetizers before dinner are most of them taken with a liberal allowance of salt.

The young woman who has entered society is apt to be if anything too impressively correct in her demeanor and conversation. The not-yet-out girls who are just freed from school thraldom and yet not amenable to social duties are the ones who, like "Ravvy," are apt to get "reckless" and squander their month's allowance in one highly colored week of bon bons, matinees, silk stockings and ice cream soda.

It is among these girls that the new fad has taken hold and they regard it as a desperately wicked amusement, and therefore affect an air of secrecy about it which is very interesting to an outside observer. The fact of the matter is, these soon-to-be debutantes have tired of "dove" luncheons and chaperoned matinee parties, and they go off among themselves in parties of four or six and have Italian d'hote dinners.

It is not that there is anything so desperately wicked in an Italian dinner, but the fact that they are able, undiscovered, to enjoy these oily repasts gives the afternoon feasts the nature of boarding school "spreads" so dear to the heart of every school girl.

Some of the uptown Italian restaurants are very comfortably furnished and are quieter than the large hotel dining rooms, especially between 4 and 6, the hours which those giddy girls choose for their banquets. The long haired tenor out of an engagement and the rest of the Bohemian diners who are to be found at the tables later on are then promenading upon the Rialto with three hundred dollar a week airs but artistically slim pocketbooks.

So the girls have it all to themselves, and they giggle a great deal at the different dishes as they are served, and try to look as though they understood all the waiter mutters between courses. Spaghetti is eaten in large quantities, and some of the more daring indulge in claret and ice water, with sugar therein—a beverage which to all appearances neither cheers nor inebriates. When the meal is concluded—usually by a few dyspeptic looking nuts and a blase orange or two—each girl solemnly opens her purse and deposits $1 in the mutual fund.

To tip or not to tip the waiter is the next subject which causes a flutter in the party, the more advanced advocating it in smothered whispers, while the others are opposed to the custom on the ground that it is decidedly "fast." Usually the waiter takes in the controversy with a lowering brow and an air of boneless resignation, but when the girls take up another collection and blushingly deposit an offering upon the tablecloth, his face is like a summer sky after a shower. Then they all file out with an air of suppressed excitement and then take horse cars to their several homes and tell their folks they've been slumming.

Detroit, Sunday, September 25, at 9 a. m., city time, steamer Arundell. Fare round trip, 50c. Dock foot of Jefferson street.

ROMANCE OF WAR AND TURF.

An Untold Story About the Great Trotter Gray Eagle and His Owner.

Of the many bits of unpublished romance, the natural flotsam and jetsam of the receding tide of war about the national capital during the close of the long, dark days, there is the following lately come to light—almost a companion piece, in an humble way, to the now famous biography of Black Beauty, says the Washington Post.

It happened late in the summer of '65 that a played-out looking Confederate cavalryman, no uncommon sight, ambled into the quiet precincts of Georgetown astride a of a flea-bitten, switch-tailed skeleton of a horse, and, stopping in front of Hazel's, the best known livery establishment of that town, called out the genial dealer in horseflesh and opened negotiations for the sale of his mount. The American Tattersall ran over the points of the wreck with a careful eye, and at the end of the examination was less surprised than would have been a less experienced judge when the soldier fixed his price at $150.

Of course the figure did not pass without dispute, but after some chaffing the difference was split at $135 and the trade closed, the dismounted ranger pursuing his way on foot toward Dixie considerably better fixed than before in the matter of incidental expenses, and the horse dealer leading his new purchase within where he was groomed, fed and watered by the old black stable boss as he had not been before in many a day.

This care and attention kept up till far into the autumn, when the crisp north winds fired the leaves of all the forest outside and sent the blood coursing faster in the veins of all creation, while the forest worked down into the ground and toughened up the roadbeds well for speeding. Then the old gentleman, who was then not so old as he is now, one day called an acquaintance and brought out the Confederate gray for inspection.

The interrib spaces of the skeleton had filled out till they were no longer to be seen, and the switch tail had lengthened to quite respectable proportions, while about the whole frame there was a general springiness that might be laid to good currying and United States oats.

Driving leisurely to the edge of the town, where there was a good level stretch of dirt road in view, the driver laid the whip knowingly across the lines he had wound around his hand and let the strange horse go. And he went. Road and fences turned to a blur, and the icy wind whistled through the furs. After a good mile the driver pulled up gently, sprung out and ran his hands over the silvery sides that were scarcely heaving, and patted the velvety nostrils, saying with a chuckle: "I thought I wasn't mistaken.' And then they went home.

Time passed and the fame of the gray trotter spread till finally his owner parted with him somewhat regretfully for $1,500. That was the flyer afterwards known upon the turf as Gray Eagle.

SHE SERVED IT.

And Thus Opened Another Employment to Women.

She was bright and pretty and she dropped into a lawyer's office the other day and asked for work, says the Kansas City Mail.

"What can you do?"

"Anything that a woman of ability can do and more than most men."

"Great opinion of yourself, young woman," said an elderly lawyer present. "Perhaps you think you could serve this summons."

"I might," said she. "May I look at it? Yes, I will."

"If you do that you'll be doing something we've all been trying to do for a week. He's a slippery fellow and his people are all posted. However, you may try it. You can afford to lose a little conceit," and the lawyer smiled grimly.

At 10 the next morning the office door was opened and the bright young woman walked in again.

"Thought you'd give it up, eh? Found him too slippery for you? Thought so."

"The paper is served," said she. It was her turn to smile now, and she did it. The lawyer swung round in his chair.

"How'd you do it?"

"Oh, it was simple enough. I called at his place of business, looked around, priced some materials, and then asked if he was in.

"'No,' said the salesman, 'but I can do as well.'

"'I think not,' I said quietly. 'He has always served me before, and he understands just what I want.'

"'Oh, in that case you might call at his house. He will be in to dinner.'

"I did call at his house, dressed in my best, card case in hand. I sent in my card and he appeared promptly.

"'Mr. ——?' said I, rising.

"'Yes. You wished to see me on business?'

"'I hear you are interested in property in —— street?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, I have a paper which will interest you concerning it,' offering him the summons, which he took with a smile. He looked at it and blushed crimson. So did I. Nothing was said. He controlled his temper and accompanied me to the door."

"Another field opened to women," was the lawyer's only comment.—Kansas City Mail.

If you want to enjoy your meals strengthen your digestion with Simmons Liver Regulator.

The people of the United Statess read and support as many newspapers as England, France and Germany combined.

Office Desks. | Best line of all grades and prices the lowest in Toledo. STOLBERG & PARKS.

JOKERS' JOLLY JAGS.

It's a queer man who wouldn't rather feel his oats than his corns.—Philadelphia Times.

"That," said the caterpillar, as it went down the girl's back, "is my wriggler business.—Washington Star.

"When it comes to making a lining for a nest," softly quacked the eider duck, "I've got it down fine."—Chicago Tribune.

Cast your bread upon the water and you will have chicken soup such as they advertise in free lunches.—Hazleton Sentinel.

A man who had an untenanted house at the end of the street was accustomed to refer to it as last, but not leased.—Binghampton Leader.

A correspondent writes to know what he ought to get for "kicking cows." We should say about a year if he does it regularly.—Westfield Leader.

If the orator is referred to as a word painter, why not refer to the lecturer in a deaf-and-dumb institute as a sign painter?—Yonkers Statesman.

First Bald Head: How did you spend your time at the seashore? Second Bald Head: Sat in the first row of camp stools and imagined that it was a tank drama. New York Herald.

Young Mr. Southside: Hullo, Uncle Reuben. You got in town last night, I hear. Didn't blow the gas out at the hotel, did you? Uncle Reuben: No, nevvy, I'm no hayseed, I reckon. I left the blame gas burnin'.—Chicago News Record.

Visiting Jeweler: I haven't seen an open-faced watch since I came to Asbury Park. Patrolman: Yis, sor. It's ag'in ordhers. Figgers is not allowed to be ixposed on this bache.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Dealer: This is the best parrot we have, but I wouldn't sell him without letting you know his one fault; he'll swear if his food don't suit him. Miss Fitz: I'll take him; it will seem quite like having a man in the house.—New York Herald.

At the recent national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Columbus a resolution was passed demanding the repeal of the Sunday closing clause of the world's fair appropriation act.

Mr. L. B. Hamlen,

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not remember when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years.

I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and **helps me to sleep well.** I doubt if a preparation ever was made so well suited to the wants of **old people.**" L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

PIANOS

DECKER BROS
HAINES BROTHERS,
C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

229 Summit Street. **D. H. BALDWIN & CO.**

Steadman COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams Sts.
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Night School opens Monday Sept. 26th.

TUITION LOW—INSTRUCTION THE BEST.

You can enter at any time. Call at the office or send for full information. Phone 1246.

A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

New Goods! New Goods!

OUR NEW FALL STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

Double-Breasted Suits for men, boys and children in all the newest shades and styles. Double-Breasted Overcoats of every shade and quality, and the largest assortment to select from.

OUR $2 STIFF HAT

IS THE BEST IN THE STATE.

We also have a complete line of White Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Rubber Goods, Etc., which can't be beat.

Call and See Them Before Buying.

"The Model" Clothing House

NELLIS & HATTENBACH,
201-203-205 Summit Street, Corner Jefferson.

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.
Cures
Chapped Hands, Wounds,

TWO IN ONE FAMILY.

Very Interesting History of Husband and Wife.

Both Have Had a Very Sad and Serious Experience.

But All Is Joy and Brightness in Their Home Now.

Never to our knowledge has the old adage of a silver lining to every cloud been so exemplified as in the home of Mr. James Meehan and his excellent wife Mary.

The facts in the case are so remarkable that we shall give the whole matter in the exact words of the persons interested. It seems that Mr. Meehan, who resides at 57 Granite street, Quincy, Mass., was the first to be suddenly taken sick.

"I was taken sick with liver disease and ulceration of the bowels," he says. "My heart was also affected. I was confined to my bed three months.

A consultation of physicians was held and I was pronounced incurable.

Mr. James Meehan.

"After that I stopped taking their remedies and began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"Previous to this I could not sleep, my nerves were excitable and spasmodic, my stomach would not bear food, vomiting almost constantly. Soon after beginning this remedy I slept better, and my stomach would bear light food.

"I continued to gain until I could get out. I now work all the time, and feel that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy saved my life."

It is needless to say that his faithful wife Mary Meehan was profoundly thankful for the unexpected recovery of her husband to health and strength through the wonderful curative virtues of this great medicine, but even in the midst of her great joy she herself was prostrated by an alarming attack of rheumatism.

"It is only just, and may be of great service to the afflicted," she says, "that I should state publicly my serious trouble and how I was cured.

Mrs. Mary Meehan.

"I was sorely afflicted with rheumatism for more than six months, and it seemed to effect my whole system, pains and stiffness of muscles and joints, to which was added the more acute pains of sciatica.

"It was with the greatest difficulty I could keep about my house. I tried many remedies without relief. Having in mind the great benefit my husband received from the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I concluded to resort to it. To my great joy it was completely successful and by the use of only three bottles I was entirely cured, and my health has been perfect since."

There is no mistake about it, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a wonderful medicine and effects some most remarkable and surprising cures. Every sufferer from disease should try it, for the chances are that it will just hit the trouble and restore the long sought health. All druggists keep it for $1, and it is the prescription and discovery of the great specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th street, New York, who can in all cases be consulted free, either if you call or write him a description of your disease.

An almanac for 1814 gives the following as the rates of postage prevailing at that time: "For every single letter by land, for 40 miles, 8 cents; 90 miles, 10 cents; 150 miles, 12 1-2 cents; 300 miles, 17 cents; 500 miles, 20 cents, and for more than 500 miles, 25 cents. No allowance to be made for intermediate miles. Every double letter is to pay double the said rates; every triple letter, triple; every packet weighing one ounce, at the rate of four single letters each ounce. Every ship letter originally received at an office for delivery, 6 cents. Magazines and pamphlets, not over 50 miles, 1 cent per sheet; over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 do., 1 1-2 cents per sheet; over 100 miles 2 cents per sheet."

One of the recently elected members of the English house of commons is a socialist and a mineworker. He created quite a sensation by appearing at the opening of parliament in his plain working clothes and a cap, which he declined to remove druing the ceremony.

TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Wapakoneta, O., Sept. 24.—(Special)—This morning Judge J. H. Day sentenced Caroline Fair, for bigamy, to one year, and Henry Groh, for horse stealing, to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor, and each to pay the costs of prosecution.

PAPER IN TROUBLE.

Mansfield, O., Sept. 24.—The Mansfield Daily Herald, published by George U. and W. F. Harn, has ceased publication. The paper has struggled against fate for a number of years and finally, without notice, ceased publication. The plant was heavily encumbered.

WON BY LA FLECHE.

London, Sept. 24.—The race to-day for the Lancashire plate was won by Baron De Hirsch's 3-year-old brown filly La Fleche, by St. Simon, out of Quiver. Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's 4-year-old brown colt Orvieto, by Ben D'Or, out of Napoli, was second.

ALL OVER THE CITY.

Minor Notes of Interest in the Local News Line,

Gathered by the Bee's Corps of Hustlers,

And Put in Shape for Perusal by People Who Are Pressed for Time—Happenings of the Day in a Nutshell

Hoofland's Bitters give strength.

The stationary engineers meet to-night.

Kohler's Spring '78 Whisky is aged pure.

Bank Examiner Ford is inspecting the First National to-day.

Lucious grapes at 3 1-2 cents per pound abound in our markets.

Corner-stone laying at Broadway M. E. church Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

The New Century club meets the evening of October 7, with Mrs. R. L. Segur.

Toledo attorneys engaged in the tunnel disaster cases at Monroe are home over Sunday.

The warm weather has brought down the price of tomatoes from $1 per bushel to 45 cents.

The fire department bonds recently sold have been paid for, and the money is in the treasury.

The residence of Mr. J. B. Battelle, Tenth street, is fresh as a daisy in a new coat of paint.

The launch of the Ann Arbor boat, No. 1, has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, September 28.

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

Rev. J. J. Crowley, of Cork, Ireland, is the guest of his cousin, Mr. Tom Nyhan, of Ontario street.

The Mary Wilmington Circle of King's Daughters were the guests of Mrs. Capt. Rooney this week.

Mrs. J. C. Stone lectures to-night on temperance at the Oliver Place Baptist church, and also to-morrow.

Night school, Davis' Toledo Business college, 516 Summit, near Steedman monument, opens September 26.

Mr. Murphy, of Maumee, performed the duties of police prosecutor this morning in the absence of Mr. Wheeler.

We, the Futures accept the challenge of the Colts Sunday, September 25, at 2:30 o'clock. N. J. Saelzler, Manager.

Toledo Laundry Co. employ none but the best of help. Phone 438.

The Toledo Woman Suffrage association holds its first autumnal meeting October 5, at 3 o'clock p. m., Fort Industry block.

John J. Stone, who was awarded the contract for the carpenter and brick work on Monticello building, began work yesterday.

The carpenters hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon at Carpenters' hall, to vote on the amendments to the consitution.

Draper & Nugent are the firm you want to see for heating and cooking stoves.

The missionary meeting of the Central Congregational church will be held in the church parlors Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

"The demand for reform in Toledo," is the subject for lecture in the Third Presbyterian church by the pastor Sunday evening, at 7:30.

Four buckwheat cakes, maple syrup and choice creamery butter included with every breakfast at the Niagara Dining hall. All meals 15c.

The monthly meeting of the Toledo Medical society was held last evening, and several matters of interest to the profession were discussed.

Bancroft street has blocks of wooden walks in such a dilapidated condition that the city may at any time have heavy damage suits to fight, in consequence.

Try it—Spring '78 whisky—Koehler.

The reference case of Shunk, Hellenkamp & Co., against the Sienna Mineral Paint company, on hearing before Alex. Smith, referee, has been continued until next Friday.

The unsafe condition of the Broadway bridge causes the Consolidated Street Railroad company not to run electric cars over it, and passengers receive bridge transfer tickets.

J. S. Hunter, chief erecting engineer for H. R. Worthington, is in the city to-day looking after the interests of his company in the erection of the new apparatus at the water works pumping station.

A reception was tendered Rev. Dr. McGaw at the First Presbyterian church last evening, which was largely attended. The affair was pleasant thoughout, and was evidence of the kindly feeling which exists between pastor and people.

The bicycle boys' program for Sunday is: Leave club house at 7 a. m. to take Ann Arbor train for Ann Arbor, ride to Ypsilanti for dinner, and in afternoon to Detroit, coming home Sunday night by train. Total riding distance 38 miles.

Complaint is made to the Bee that the most populated portions of the Fifth ward are sadly deficient in sewer connections and household drainage, and that the health authorities do not strictly enforce city laws in this respect.

J. W. Fuller command, U. V. U., meets Monday night.

The High Explosive company in common pleas court to-day sued Fuher & Villwock to recover $432.60 on a note.

Frank W. Smith lectures to-night at the Y. M. C. A. on "In and Out of Andersonville." The talk will be well worth hearing.

George Fields, administrator of David Stewart, sued Adam B. Flint in common pleas court to-day to recover $300 on a note.

Elizabeth Fuher claims judgment in common pleas court in a petition filed to-day against Charles Villwock, in the sum of $219.65.

The tunnel wreck case on hearing in common pleas court at Monroe, is now being argued to the jury. The case will be submitted to the jury next Tuesday.

Mrs. J. C. Stone will lecture in Albany Street church, North Toledo, Monday and Tuesday evenings, September 26 and 27, under the direction of Mona Alliance Lodge, I. O. G. T. Seats free.

Housekeepers who have no "help," may be comforted with the news that when the crops are gathered, a large number of country lassies in the vicinity of our city will seek household employment among us, in which they are efficient workers.

On the first Tuesday afternoon in October at 2:30 o'clock, will be held the meeting of the city branch of the order of the King's Daughters, at the Central Congregational church. The vice presidents are requested to be present and bring their reports.

Rev. T. S. Buckingham, pastor of the Eleventh street Baptist church will preach to-morrow on "Gamblers and Gambling," the subject of the sermon being gleaned from the reports of the closing of the gambling dens in the daily papers.

You will find them at Draper & Nugent's—furniture, carpets, stoves, etc., etc.

John Ames, jr., of the Ames-Bonner Brush company, has gone to Lansingburg, N. Y., to attend his father's funeral. The deceased was one of the first brush makers in the country, and lived to see the industry assume mammoth proportions.

Why don't you go to Draper & Nugent's for heating stoves?

The meetings of the Toledo Isabella circle are attracting much interest, and the membership, numbering between fifty and sixty, represents a studious and intellectual social element. An interesting paper upon "The Incas of Peru" will be presented at the October meeting by Mrs. E. R. Collins, at the home of Mrs. R. Rogers, East Toledo.

James Powers, president of the Seamen's union in this city, was tried in police court this morning for making an assault yesterday afternoon on the person of James Clark, a non-union sailor. Judge Sala fined him $20 and costs, but suspended sentence for ten days (upon the execution of a $100 bail bond) in order to give Powers' attorney time to file a bill of exceptions.

"Pride of Toledo" flour at $4.50 per barrel is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Manufactured for Fred Adams & Son. Ask your grocer for it.

One of the largest funerals ever held in Toledo was that of Mrs. Thomas Murphy, this morning. The streets in the vicinity of St. Francis de Sales church were lined with vehicles. Services in the church were impressive. The great number of people present attested the esteem in which the deceased and her sorrowing family are held.

Grand Concert this, Saturday evening, at Kohler's, 123 Summit street. Don't miss it.

On Tuesday evening in the parsonage parlors, Rev. N. S. Brackney performed the ceremony uniting Miss Augusta T. Bruna and Mr. E. L. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson Bros., in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride was charming in an elegant costume of pink crepe and carried pale yellow roses. Miss Nonie Sullivan, attired in a very pretty grown of light yellow crepe, trimmed with lace and ribbon, had the honor of being bridesmaid, while Mr. S. G. Wendel acted as best man. After the ceremony the happy couple repaired to their elegantly furnished residence, No. 2361 Vermont avenue, where they will be at home to their many friends.

The Union of Unions.

There will be a called meeting of the Union of Unions on the afternoon of October 1, at the Central Congregational church, to consider the changes in the constitution. All members of the union, and all interested in temperance are especially requested to be epresent.

City Health Report for the Week.

For the week ending to-day, the health office has received the following reports of contagious diseases: Typhoid fever cases, 8, no deaths; scarlet fever cases, 3; no deaths; diphtheria cases, 5; two deaths; whooping cough, 1; no deaths. The number of deaths from all causes during the week wass 33.

Lost a Valuable Yearling.

Mr. John Jackson, of Auburn avenue, losa a valuable yearling colt this week, for which he had refused $100. The animal crushed the right fore leg in some way while in the pasture field and had to be shot. Mr. Jackson will be remembered as having had the misfortune to lose 56 head of fine cattle a year ago last spring with Texas fever.

The Broadway Bridge.

City Civil Engineer Miller and the bridge committee of the council met President eNwell, of the Lake Shore road, yesterday afternoon at the Union depot and discussed the condition of the Broadway bridge.

Mr. Newell said his company would build a new bridge if the city would allow it to elevate the structure two feet. The conversation lasted for only about five minutes.

The committee has decided to consult with City Solicitor Read in regard to the matter before takingh any action.

Next Week at Wonderland.

Jas. H. Moore's own company will be seen all next week at Wonderland. Each season Mr. Moore organizes a vaudeville company to play the best theaters of the east, and he claims he has got together for this season the best high grade specialty combination on the road. The bright particular star is Miss Lillie Western, who is called the musical phenomena. It is said that Miss Western receives just $250 for each week's efforts. The two American Macs, who, by the way, are Toledo boys, are also with the company, John McCabe and John Weston Mac. This will be their first appearance in Toledo for 10 years. Dryden and Mitchell, sketch artists, the Kamarks, vocalists, and the original and only Charlie Diamond complete the bill.

Curio hall will have "Rolla," the famous illusion; Mons. Hamlin, who walks on the razor edged knives; Krieger, the Russian Punch and Judy and burlesque magician, and other novel attractions. All in all, the strongest program yet presented by Manager Moore will be given at Wonderland next week.

The Arrests for Violating Health Orders.

The cases against E. E. Scott and G. K. and A. Detwiler, who were arrested for violating orders of the health board, were continued by Judge Sala this morning for 10 days.

The case of Charles Benna is on trial this afternoon, although his building at 805 Summit street has been torn down by the authorities.

The case against J. T. Newton was marked off the docket because he didn't own the property complained of, and the case of E. Simons will come up this afternoon if the court has time to hear it.

S. D. Madge, whose buildings were torn down this morning, merely owned the building and was paying ground rent. He says he will sue the city for damages. His case may come up this afternoon.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies.

The quarterly meeting of the Foreign Missionary societies of the Methodist church was held yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's M. E. church. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Platt, and Mrs. O. P. Pope read the Scripture lesson. Reports were then listened to from the different auxilaries, followed by an election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Worts, of St. Paul's church; vice president, Mrs. Head, of Broadway; secretary, Miss Jennie M. Jones, of St. John's.

Mrs. Flower then gave the district report and stated, among other things, that $600 had been raised in the city during the year. The secretary's report was read and accepted.

A musical and literary program followed. A quartet from St. Paul's church, consisting of Mrs. Reasner, Mrs. Worts, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Aplegate, furnished some excellent music; Miss Brownsberger and Miss Florence Botefuhr recited; the children of St. Paul's church sang in a charming manner; Mrs. Reasner read an interesting paper on a Japanese tea party, and Miss Jones read an article on "The Work in India."

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the Broadway M. E. church in December.

After the business meeting, the ladies of St. Paul's M. E. church served an elegant supper.

NEW AND ODD

Dress Goods that possess real beauty and excellence, are making their appearance daily at LASALLE & KOCH'S.

INCLUDES THE EUROPEAN NOVELTIES—

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT—

A truly marvellous assortment. LASALLE & KOCH.

WELL AND POPULARLY KNOWN.

The Cloak Suit and Fur line of LASALLE & KOCH.

FUR TRIMMINGS | Fur Edgings and Fur Trimmings in all kinds and widths, for dress and cloak trimmings. LASALLE & KOCH.

FALL GLOVES—

In the finest Suede and Glace Kid. The latest tannings and colorings. LASALLE & KOCH.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS

To look through our fall selection of Linens. LASALLE & KOCH.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Among the new cadets at West Point are a son of Gen. John Pope and grandsons of Gen. Sherman and Gen. C. F. Smith.

"Adirondack" Murray, who became famous nearly a generation ago for a book of adventures in the "North Woods" that gave him his nickname, and who a few years later was Boston's most popular preacher and lecturer, is soon to return to the platform.

Archduke Albrecht of Austria, who is lying critically ill in Vienna, is looked upon as one of the best generals of the Austro-Hungarian army. His military talent became apparent in 1866, when he commanded the Austrian army in Italy and defeated the Italians at Custozza.

Roger Walcott, the republican nominee for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, is a mugwump backslider. He voted for Cleveland in 1884, and is one of the few bright young men who, after pronouncing the republican party corrupt and unworthy the support of patriotic voters, went back into its bosom.

The late Daniel Dougherty was once surprised by a visit from an aged gentleman, who called himself the Emperor of the French. He was insane, but Mr. Dougherty listened patiently to a recital of imaginary grievances. He investigated the case, ascertained that he had gone crazy over some financial complications, looked into it and succeeded in obtaining a decree for $5,000 a year for his demented visitor.

Horace G. Broadhurst, of Bucks, county, has been fined $50 for harvesting his peaches on the Lord's day. The next move will be to punish farmers who desecrate the Sabbath by allowing their peaches to drop from the trees on that day.

Warm Weather,

Every one says so. Yes, we know it. It don't keep us from selling those "Lady Franklin" Coats. The people know a good thing when they see it. Price tells.

Sanborn & Company,

403 Adams street.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Seal Skin Garments for three days, at ALASKA FUR HOUSE.

Steadman Night School Monday.

WHAT A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN SAYS.

Marion, O.

I met your representative some time ago, and I told him how badly my hair was falling out. Dandruff would gather on my scalp very badly. My wife's hair was falling worse than mine. So you sent me two bottles of White Rock Oil. We have used almost one bottle and it removes dandruff to perfection and makes the hair very soft. The oil is absorbed by the hair folicles, restoring the normal function. I consider it a perfect hair tonic. I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully,
W. S. WELLS, M. D.

Price 50c. All druggists.

ONE FARE EXCURSION TICKETS WEST.

All points west of Mississippi river, via St. Louis, Sept. 27. No route offers better service in time and connections than Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway (Clover Leaf Route).

Two trains daily, vestibuled sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars. Meals served en route, to order, any hour. Buffet car in every train.

For tickets, etc., call on
F. VALENTINE,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
WM. GATES,
Ticket Agent, Boody House.

Tapestry Paintings | Splendid line of good subjects. Just the thing for wall decoration. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Steadman Night School Monday.

Half fare excursion rates made by T., A. A. & N. M. Ry. on Sunday trains.

MR. EDITOR, YOUR SPACE.
MR. PUBLIC, YOUR EAR.
Big bargains in Woolens all next week.
D'ALTON & CO.,
Great Popular Tailors, Adams street, Toledo, Ohio.

To Prevent Moths. | Buy furniture of us. Our rooms are light and clean and furniture so new. Stolberg & Parks.

SHAW'S MILLINERY | Late arrivals in New Fall Designs. SHAW'S, No. 329 Superior st.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Look young by using Hays' Hair Health. Darkens and beautifies gray hair. 50c.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT in a good location. Inquire 601 Lafayette street, (corner store.) 24s-p&p

FOR RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM with every modern convenience in private family; choice location, at 702 Walnut, corner Erie; references exchanged.

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes,

DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity.

Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflamation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles FREE and prove its great merits

Dr. J. D. MARCHISI,
35 GENESSE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

You Are Always Sure of Getting

. . . .

A GOOD CIGAR!

. . . AT MY STORE . . .

Special Low Price for Box Trade.

. . . W. K. WEST

On Full Sets especially—

Both in Dinner and Toilet Ware —we have the largest stock in the city and are confident we can please you as to pattern and quality.

Prices always right.

THE HASSENZAHL CROCKERY CO.

BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

SAFEGUARDS OF LIFE!

A Finely Illustrated Family Medical Book.

SENT FREE TO BEE READERS

A Leatherette Bound Book of Nearly 200 Pages Printed on Extra Quality Paper.

It Tells in Plain Language the Cause and Cure of Chronic and Desperate Diseases.

There has just been issued from the presses of the Barkdull Printing House, of Toledo, the most remarkable family medical book of the nineteenth century. In letters of gold on the substantial leatherette cover, appears the significant and appropriate title, "The Safeguards of Life." This book is printed in large, clear type, on extra quality paper and is finely illustrated with tinted plates and other fine engravings. The present issue is the twenty-fifth revised edition which will make more than a million copies of "The Safeguards of Life" in the houses of the people in all parts of the civilized world.

A careful perusal of the pages of this remarkably popular book reveals to the medical editor of this paper the fact that it contains in clean, plain language, a vast amount of advanced scientific information as to the first real causes and cures of all chronic and desperate diseases. Although "The Safeguards of Life" is written in the simplest language so that any person of ordinary intelligence can understand, yet it contains such original, startling, but true theses of the causes and cure of disease, that it has attracted the attention of distinguished scientific specialists in every quarter of the civilized globe. The scientific but common sense medical truths contained in this book and demonstrated by the author during 25 years of private practice and hospital experience in Europe and America, are just now beginning to be discussed in the leading medical journals of Europe. Thus it is shown that while the general medical profession was groping in darkness, A. F. Kalkhoff, A. M., M. D., the distinguished author of "The Safeguards of Life," has been curing for a quarter of a century the most difficult diseases through the scientific treatment of the lymphatic system with fresh vegetable juices.

Dr. Kalkhoff's proven scientific theory of curing disease, through treatment of the lymphathetic system and the blood, will soon be imitated by certain little narrow-minded, ignorant doctors, who now slander the European specialist because they are afraid their half-dead victims will go to him and get cured. Toledo citizens should, indeed, be proud that Dr. Kalkhoff, the famous medical specialist and author of "The Safeguards of Life," saw fit several years ago to locate among them his immense Medical and Surgical Institution, which has just been still further enlarged, until now it occupies two entire blocks at 505, 507 and 509 Summit street, between Oak and Orange streets. Through his fame and skill thousands of people, from all parts, come to Toledo to get cured, and while here spend money in the various lines of mercantile and manufacturing business. Although Dr. Kalkhoff's Toledo business is many times larger than that of any other physician, yet it is like a drop in the bucket compared with his ever-increasing number of patients from all parts of the world.

Twice within the past year has Dr. Kalkhoff been compelled to enlarge his Medical Institution which, as before stated, now occupies the entire available space of two blocks on Summit street, between Oak and Orange streets. There will be found the most complete Catarrh, Throat and Lung departments in the world, together with other separate departments, for the treatment of all other difficult chronic diseases that do not yield to the efforts of the ordinary physician. As Dr. Kalkhoff spends a goodly portion of his large professional income in distributing literature in educating the people to take care of themselves, he has kindly consented to give a free copy of his $1 book, "The Safeguards of Life," to every reader of the Bee who will call at his office, or send 6 cents in stamps to prepay postage on book. Call on or address Dr. Kalkhoff, 505, 507 and 509 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio.

IN A SOCIAL WAY.

Personal Gossip Relative to Toledoans

And Their Guests, Besides the Coming and Going of People in Whom Bee Readers Have an Interest.

Mr. Joe Miller leaves for Pittsburg to-night.

Miss Helen Danton is visiting Dayton friends.

Mrs. N. D. Pettit is entertaining a guest from Wisconsin.

Mrs. Ida Bond Young leaves for New York next week.

Mr. Joe Stophlet is entertaining his sister from Ft. Wayne.

Miss Lelia Brown is the guest of Mrs. Robt. Lysle, of Tiffin.

Miss Julia Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is visiting Mrs. G. K. Brown.

Mrs. S. R. L. Williams has gone to Vineland, N. J., to visit her sisters.

Prof. Herman Mohr arrives in the city this afternoon and will stop at Hotel Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Whitney have returned from an extended trip through the east.

Mr. James Secor and party are expected home from their European trip this afternoon.

Mrs. Daniel Segur, who has been ill several weeks with malarial fever, is convalescent.

Mrs. Orwig has returned from Napoleon, where she was the guest of her son, Luther Orwig.

Thos. Mumion will return from Mackinaw this evening, after a vacation of four weeks.

Mrs. H. P. Platt and daughter, Miss Agnes, are expected home from Fargo, Dak., next week.

Mr. Charles Bassett has returned to New York, after delighting his numerous friends with a visit.

The ladies of the Episcopal church at Auburndale gave a delightful 6 o'clock tea yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Upper, matron of the Protestant hospital, left Wednesday for Pittsburg, and will be gone a month.

Dr. and Mrs. Higgins will spend several months in the eastern cities, and pass the winter in Florida, returning to Toledo next spring.

Mrs. A. J. Rummell opens her elegant new home on Bancroft street next week for an entertainment to the Ladies' Union of Dr. Jennings' church.

At the 3 and 4 o'clock meetings at the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon, Frank W. Smith will be the leader and members will give him a cordial greeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Keip leave next month for California, where they anticipate spending the winter and where it is hoped Mrs. Keip will be greatly improved in health.

Miss Marion Bratten, of Warren, Ohio, who has been visiting her brother J. E. Bratten, 530 Beacon street, for the past three weeks, will leave to-day for a trip in upper Michigan. She will visit Frankfort and Owosso and spend a fortnight at the latter place with her brother J. F. Bratten.

Mrs. Frank Dimmer gave a charming euchre party yesterday afternoon in honor of her birthday. Dainty prizes were won by Mrs. J. Wernert, Mrs. Nitzmer, Mrs. Holtzman and Mrs. J. Wernert, jr. Mrs. Dimmer was presented with a handsome rocking chair, beside numerous other presents, in honor of the event.

The Misses Maggie Sullivan and Mamie Higgins have returned home from a most pleasant and enjoyable trip to Northern Michigan summer resorts. They visited Cheboygan, Mackinac island, and many other places of interest in that section. During their stay in Cheboygan they were highly entertained by their friend, Miss Mary Maloney.

Miss Bessie Conlisk entertained very delightfully Monday evening in honor of Joe F. Uhl, who left for Riverside, Cal., Wednesday morning. After an elegant supper, the evening was spent in music, dancing and games. The music furnished by the Uhl Bros., was the feature of the evening. The guests were Mame Boland, Anna Van Dusen, Eva Keegon, and Grace Conlisk, and Mr. Joe Uhl, Tom Boland, Phil Uhl, Will Connelly, and Charlie Stanley.

Mrs. Nell D. Pettit gave a charming company Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. Charles Bassett. Music was the feature of the evening, followed by dainty refreshments. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Almon Hall, Mrs. D. Watson, Miss Nellie Cook, Misses Janet and Minnie Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Currier, Miss Genie Baldwin and Miss Bacon, and Messrs. Charles and Wm. K. West, Tribou Le Baron, Rudolph Brand and Elvin Singer.

Miss Nellie Cook gave an informal musicale Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Ida Bond Young and the Misses Lewis, of New York. Elegant refreshments were served and the occasion was highly enjoyable. Among the guests were: Mrs. Gosline, Mrs. E. D. Moore, Mrs. Bond Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Maria Gosline, Miss Florence Smith and Miss Doyle, and Messrs. Arthur Baker, Elvin Singer and W. Smith.

GRAND OPENING.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26, 27 and 28, of the finest display of Furs ever shown in Toledo.

ALASKA FUR HOUSE.

Mantels Draperies Art Glass Fret Work Screens
Mantels Draperies Art Glass Grille Work Easels
Mantels Draperies Art Glass Fret Work Lamps
Mantels Draperies Art Glass Grille Work Tables
Mantels Draperies Art Glass Fret Work Baskets

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS | BRIGGS & LEIBIUS | BRIGGS & LEIBIUS | BRIGGS & LEIBIUS | BRIGGS & LEIBIUS

REINHART & MURPHY.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, Gildemeister & Kurtzmann, Story & Camp,

PIANOS

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY CO

BOY—Oh, but can't I dance in these shoes. Papa bought them at Strasburger's and a finer pair I never had.

MAN—Come here, young man, I'll teach you to run all over a newly painted floor because you have the best pair of shoes you ever had.

FROM

L. STRASBURGER, 341 SUMMIT ST.

Save Money!

. . . BY PATRONIZING US . . .

We can save you money and give you the best work ever offered. Don't fail to make appointments now and avoid the rush, as everybody must have a dozen of our $3 Cabinets.

Van Loo & Trost,
328 Summit St.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Typhoid Fever Cards.

To the Editor: The yellow typhoid fever cards hung on numerous houses in our city do not indicate genuine cases of that disease, but a very light form of it known as "typho-malaria," called in the early history of Toledo "The Maumee." By a recent decree of our health authorities these cards are placed wherever the lightest form of this ailment prevails, subjecting families to much needless inconvenience and suffering, as children are not permitted to attend school; household help refuse to remain, and much general domestic disarrangement is unnecessarily caused by our zealous, cranky, tyrannical health legislation, while the laws of the city are not enforced touching compulsory sewer connections and household drainage.

A.

SHAW'S MILLINERY | Late arrivals in New Fall Designs. SHAW'S, No. 329 Superior st.

Stmr. Wallace | For Perrysburg and Maumee, leaves Monroe street 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6 p. m.

(PATENT PENDING.)
CROSS-SECTION OF TOE OF LADIES'
CORK SOLE TURNED SHOE.

TRIMBY & BREWSTER SHOE CO.,
Sole Manufacturers. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Comfort and Health is essential to happiness; style is desired.

Comfort, Health and Style combined in our Cork Sole Hand-Turned Shoes.

HILL BROTHERS,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Footwear,
333 Superior St.

The Bee

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, Editor and Publisher.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter Building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. DRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme Court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works,
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

For Circuit Judge,
CHARLES H. SCRIBNER.

COUNTY TICKET.

Recorder—Jacob Kohn.
Commissioner—Luther C. Gibbs.
Infirmary Director—Joseph Gates.
Surveyor—William G. Root.

DEMOCRATIC Congressional Convention

The Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Ohio, comprising the counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wood, are hereby notified to meet in convention in Bowling Green, Wood County, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892,

for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for congress to be supported at the November election.

The basis of representation in this convention will be one vote for every one hundred votes, and one for every fraction of 50 and over, cast for James E. Campbell for Governor in 1891. Upon this basis the several counties are entitled to the following vote in convention:

Fulton	17
Lucas	85
Ottawa	29
Wood	46

L. C. COLE, Secretary. W. J. COLBURN, Chairman.

Democratic Judicial Convention

The Democratic Judicial Convention for the nomination of a Common Please Judge of the First Sub-division of the Fourth Judicial District will be held at Fremont, Ohio, on the 29th day of September, 1892, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. The delegates to said convention are apportioned as follows:

Lucas County	85
Ottawa County	29
Sandusky County	35
Huron County	31
Erie County	38

GEO. B. BOONE, Chairman.
J. M'CRYSTAL, Sec'y.

Judge Altgeld has put Illinois in an active state of politics.

Griffin will make a hundred or more speeches for Ashley. So will Hamilton. Yes, they will. See if they don't.

The Philadelphia Record calls Halstead "an ingenious relic of the political past." In other words he's a back number.

Our most wordy American preacher has returned from his London pilgrimage. It isn't necessary to give his name. That is understood.

Assure Jim Ashley another quarter century of life and he will completely steal Abraham Lincoln's thunder. There isn't much left now, to hear the only Ashley brag about himself.

Wood county might present these gentlemen for democratic congressional honors, either of whom would be a credit to the district and either of whom could be elected—John W. Canary, Frank Baldwin, or L. C. Cole.

"Every inch a King" is the heading of an elaborate gushing article on Ashley in the district newspapers. Very like a king, too, the way he has served some of the people who have worked for him. A tyrannical king.

The populists have completed a careful poll of Colorado and after eliminating all doubtful reports announce the certainty of having a plurality of 17,000. Colorado has three electoral votes and every one and more, will be needed by Benjamin Harrison. The campaign slump from the republican party assumes tumbling proportions.

The Grand Army of the Republic is not claimed to be a political organization, but at the recent encampment in Washington this week political badges were flourished by the thousands. If any scheming republicans sought to make it the occasion of boosting Harrison into special favor they failed, because nearly as many Cleveland as Harrison badges were noticeable on the coats of the old veterans.

The New York Herald's cholera correspondent possesses the courage of a warrior together with consummate ambition for fame or notoriety. After submitting himself to thorough inoculation he proceeded to Hamburg; the last advices from him are that acting as a nurse he disregarded every injunction of precaution of the physicians, handled cholera subjects and actually slept between two dying cholera patients. Such bravery closely borders on the reckless.

In no other country could there be such a novel and picturesque sight as an ex-president marching on foot in a great parade of ex-soldiers, an honored member, the parade passing the mansion in which he once resided as the chief of the great nation. There is nothing patrician in the blood of Rutherford B. Hayes. Save the disgraceful manner of counting him in the people have great respect for the man and his administration. He is as American as the commonest and as good as the best.

France is enjoying a national celebration this week. They call it the centennial anniversary of the birth of the republic. Such as it is let them enjoy. There are grades of republicanism and degrees of liberty, it seems, and what strikes the voluble Frenchman as democratic might not be satisfactory to other people we know. For a hundred years the French have enjoyed periodic spells of freedom from kingly rule. In a fashion they succeeded, though in revolutionary methods they were the most inhuman and bloodthirsty of the Christian era. Respecting the valor and achievements of the great Napoleon they permitted his nephew to turn a so-called republic into the Seine and establish an empire of power and splendor. When whipped, demoralized, smitten and humiliated by Germany they established another republic, in name, and they think they have a republic now. Perhaps they have. It is true, as must be admitted, that their aristocracy of government has a natural appearance and is not nearly so snobbish as the official style on this side of the big pond, in our own free America. Still, this is France's day, and her sons, wherever located, are very welcome to the best kind of a time and a real jolly celebration. A centennial is worthy of special display.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPENING RALLY

October 1 is the time, and Woodsdale, Butler county, the place for the democratic opening of the campaign in Ohio.

The speaking talent will be immense and will include Gen. A. E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice-president; Senator Brice, Bourke Cockran and Gov. Campbell. It will be a regular old-fashioned democratic love feast. It will be a whooper and will mark the beginning of a very sharp and aggressive campaign.

TRYING TO STEAL ALABAMA.

The August election in Alabama disclosed such intense feeling between the democrats and the populists that the republican corruption committee has decided to Dudleyize the black district if possible. Chris Magee, the big Pennsylvania boss, has been selected to take charge of the debauching job. Just how he will do it Mr. Harrison does not care, only so it is done. An unlimited amount of money is placed at Magee's disposal and no questions will be asked. He is instructed to carry the state and that is his mission. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The democrats are familiar with the Dorsey steal of 1880 and the Dudley corruption of 1888. They should be prepared for the work of such scoundrels as Magee, not only in Alabama, but in every state. A free ballot and a fair count this year.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.

Present day philosophical students of religion are delving deep into the ancient creeds and beliefs of the peoples of the Eastern world. In proportion as men and women become studious and enlightened, they grow to realize that no one country, nation or age possesses all the wisdom of the universe. The study of Buddhism has enriched the minds of the religious philosophers of Christendom. He who is a Christian because he knows the differences between Mohammed, Gautama, and the Christ, and makes his choice with reverence, reason and intelligence, he is the strong and noble Christian who can give reason for "the faith that is in him." He who shuts himself within his native shell and will not listen or look outside or beyond, may be a very estimable person in many respects, but he is necessarily narrow-minded, and intolerant of those who see not as he sees in all things.

A valuable contribution on this subject is the exposition of Islamism, by one of the faith, the learned Oriental scholar, Ibn Ishak, in the current number of the Arena. He inquires, "Has the religion of the Prophet (Mohammed) any future or are its great achievements but mere memories of the past?" As the writer has traveled in all portions of the civilized earth and speaks the language of all bibles and worshipers, he modestly intimates that he may be able to make comparisons and draw conclusions justly and without prejudice. Quoting from the "Holy Koran," he writes: "The superiority of a learned man over a superstitious devotee is like that of the full moon as compared with the stars of heaven."

If Moslem computations are correct, there are, at present time, two hundred and twenty millions of the human family who acknowledge Mohamed as their prophet, a larger number, says Ishak, than were ever before claimed by Islam. "Conversions from Hinduism are numerous; in Central Africa, Islam is become the great missionary power, the cry of 'Azan' is being heard in the cities of Europe and educated Englishmen are being enrolled in its ranks." He tells us that so far as the efforts of Christian missionaries are concerned, Islam defies conversion. In all Turkey and Egypt there have not been a dozen apostates to Christianity, and even in English India the returns to Islam are so many "as to cause perturbation among those zealous and excellent men who are devoting their lives to the hopeless dream of the overthrow of the religion of the Prophet, in India." Apologetically, the writer says, the Sultan of Turkey is an excrescence in Islam; the Ottoman ruler may be "a sick man" with his statemen, but this proves not at all that the religion of Islam is sick unto death."

The chief points Ibn Ishak makes in his article are: "the appalling ignorance of English writers, concerning the true teachings of the prophet, their failure to comprehend that the religion of Mohamed will better adapt itself to the social and national development of the world; the liberality of cultured Moslems in acknowledging the many prophets of the one God while yet believing Mohamed was the prophet who, under inspiration, gave the best system of religion to mankind; the fact that there are no such numbers of infidels and skeptics in Islam as in Christianity, and that, under Christian rule in British India, educated Moslems remain firm in their faith, with the forty-five millions, who, ruled by the power of the Christian sword, adhere to the tenets of their religion.

Of the adaptation of religions to the progress of civilization: "the prophet Moses on Sinai spoke to a semi-savage race, yet educated Israelites find it easy to apply the precepts of that law to the needs of their social life, and the prophet Jesus taught his doctrines to Galilean peasants, yet his simple teachings have been adapted to the requirements of a cultured age." Ishak believes even more in the adaptability of Mohamedism to the needs of modern life. His chief argument in undisguised terms, is a plea for restricted and regulated polygamy. He says "the ascetic principles of the Nazarene have been found unsuited to modern life in its progressive march." He cites the degradation depicted by Mr. Stead and Gen. Booth as witnessed in the great cities of Naples, Paris, London, and New York, and says, there is nothing in the "submerged truth" in Oriental cities to compare with it.

Traveling in western lands he finds "the few," very religious and very good, and the masses without knowledge of or reverence for God. The God of the Christian is "a theological idea, and their moral actions seem not to be controled by any sense of the Almighty existence." The most signal failure of modern Christianity is illustrated by "the British soldier in India, for whom a paternal government provides a corps of native prostitutes within convenient walk from his barracks, and for whom thousands of camels journey across the dusty plains of India laden with rum barrels and beer casks, intended to sustain the courage of the British conqueror."

These are the vulnerable points and where Christianity is always attacked by the learned men of Oriental religions—the social evil and the rum cask. Ishak declares that the open prostitution of London and the divorce court of Chicago, which is the same, in legal form, have no counterparts in Lucknow and Calcutta. "The power of Christianity is the power of the sword. When Khalif Imar captured Jerusalem, every Christian life was spared. When Godfrey of Lorraine seized the Holy city ten thousand Moslems were cruelly put to death."

In suming up its arguments and comparisons he believes "a revival of Islam would improve the condition of the world by creating a universal belief in the existence of God; by imposing restraints upon immorality in the introduction of a social system better suited to the needs of the human race and by establishing a common bond of brotherhood in which all men shall be regarded as equal." Ishak openly charges that "Europeans and Americans are as polygamous in their social life as the Orients, but with a difference."

Not desirous to be accused of defending polygamy, per se, Ishak hastens to say that 95 per cent. of Mohamedans, either from necessity or conviction, are monogamists, and in Persia, according to recent statistics, "only two per cent. of the population enjoy the questionable luxury of a plurality of wives."

Ibn Ishak's exposition, but briefly reviewed here, is, possibly the strongest plea for the Moslem faith yet put forth in the English tongue. Through its entire length no word or hint of woman's status, hopes, choice, loves or labors is given. The religion that will easiest adapt itself to the "needs" (desires, normal or monstrous) of mankind, is, according to the view of the learned Oriental, the one the world needs. It is to be hoped that the Christian philosopher who replies to this will sharpen his pencil wisely and well.

WHERE TO VOTE.

The Exact Location of the Voting Booths.

There Are Just Sixty Voting Precincts—Be Sure and Register or You Cannot Vote.

The big election is rapidly drawing near, and the board of elections is actively preparing for the event.

It is absolutely necessary that all voters must register in before their ballot will be counted, and it must be made in the precinct where the registrar lives.

The days of registration are October 13, 20, 28 and 29. All voters who expect to be out of the city on all of these days can register at the office of the secretary of the board of elections at any time previous to the first general registration day. Voters who expect to be out of the city on all of the days of registration and will not return so as to register with the secretary, may register by making an affidavit that he will be out of the city on any and all of the days of registration, to be forwarded to the secretary of board of election, whose duty it is to enter the same on the proper registration book.

The board of elections has approved all of the sites for the location of voting booths, which are as follows:

First Ward.

Precinct A, north side of Columbia, near Erie; B, west side of Erie, near Galena; C, west side of Superior, near Ash; D, northwest corner of Erie and Bush; E, south corner of Superior and Mulberry; F, east corner of Lagrange and Huron; G, north side of Bancroft, between Elm and Chestnut; H, north side of Lagrange, Comstock avenue.

Second Ward.

A, north corner of Superior and Cherry streets; B, east side Huron, between Cherry and Orange streets; C, northeast corner of State avenue and Union street; D, north corner of Michigan and Locust.

Third Ward.

A, southeast corner of Superior and Jefferson; B, northwest corner of Superior and Jefferson; C, Memorial grounds on Adams street; D, southwest corner Jefferson and Tenth streets; E, northwest corner of Adams and Eleventh street; F, southwest corner of Madison and Fourteenth street; G, east side of Sixteenth street, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

Fourth Ward.

A—West side Superior between Lafayette and Washington; B—East corner of Nebraska avenue and Eleventh street; C—North side of Lafayette street, between Fifteenth and Division streets; D—East side of Wyandot, near Tecumseh; E—North side Wabash, between Collingwood and Division.

Fifth Ward.

A—East side of Knapp near Broadway; B—East side of Broadway, between Newton and Logan; C—Southeast corner of Dix and Jervis street; D—Northeast corner of Segur and Field avenues; E—Western avenue, between Langden street and canal; F—Corner of Wayne and Dale streets.

Sixth Ward.

A—North corner of Fredwell and Iron streets; B—Northwest corner of Mott and Licking streets; C—South corner of Bridge and First streets; D—Northwest corner of Nevada and Sixth streets; E—West side White street, near Nevada; F—Southwest corner of East Broadway and Woodville street; G—West side of Oak, between Fassett and Wilmot.

Seventh Ward.

A—East side of Bancroft, between Walnut and Locust; B—Near corner Cherry and Noble; C—Montgomery Place; D—West side Union, near North street; E—East side Vermont avenue, near Bancroft; F—Southwest corner of Fulton and Bancroft G—West side of Franklin avenue, north of Bancroft; H—Southeast corner of Madison and Twentieth streets; I—Southeast corner of Collingwood and Bancroft; K—Southwest corner of Islington and Collingwood avenues.

Eighth Ward.

A—Northeast corner of Illinois and Division; B—corner Dorr and Division; C—City Park on Nebraska avenue; D—West side Irving, between Forrer and Vance; E—East Junction avenue, between Tecumseh and Nebraska; F—Southwest corner Dorr and Hawley streets; G—Southside Dorr, between Heston and True streets; H—North side Oakwood, near Shaw avenue; I—South side Monroe, between Bancroft and Grand avenue.

Ninth Ward.

A—Corner Lee and Walbridge; B—West side Broadway between South and Walbridge avenue; C—East side of Broadway between Orchard and Prouty avenue; D—East side of Broadway, near Lorain; E—South side of Western avenue, near Daniels. There are sixty voting places in the city.

OUR CLERK IS A POET.

Some republican chap in Kansas City sent these republican lines to tantalize Sylvester Lamb, city clerk of Toledo:

There was a little man
And he had a little gun,
And everybody said his name was Peck, Peck, Peck.
He pulled both triggers
And shot a lot o' figgers
And hit the Cleveland party in the neck, neck, neck.

Picking up his sharp little pen Mr. Lamb dashed off the following in reply which was sent by Uncle Sam's post back to Kansas City:

Labor Commissioner Peck
He got it in the neck
When the Cleveland party got its little gun, gun, gun.
He was told he was a liar
So he set the books on fire
And now the Harrison party is on the run, run, run.

ROOSE DOSN'T WANT IT.

The mention of Hon. Charles H. Roose for congress pleases the people more than Mr. Roose. The Oak Harbor Experiment says he will not make the campaign even if the convention presents him the nomination.

BANK IN TROUBLE.

Richmond, Maine, Sept. 24.—The Richmond Savings bank has suspened because of large withdrawals of deposits caused by the banks passing its July dividend on account of a depreciation in the value of its assets. The bank officials say the depositors will lose little and with patience on their part the bank will come out of its present difficulty solvent.

FIXING ASHLEY'S FENCES

The Civil Service Sham Degraded and Disgraced.

Country Postmasters Actually Organized

And Equipped at a Special Meeting Held in the Federal Building To-Day—Postmaster Brown Gives Instructions.

To what a nice pass the alleged civil service laws have been brought to under Harrison's administration.

The system, intended originally to improve the service, has been actually dragged down into the lowest depths of degradation.

A meeting is being held in Room 9 of the federal building to-day that caps the climax in the matter of federal bulldozing.

There are 15 or 18 postmasters of the district present, and Postmaster J. M. Brown is the grand mogul.

It is given out that the postmasters have been called to undergo an inspection, and, to give color to the blind, they have brought with them their books and accounts.

The device blinds no one. Inspections are not held in that manner, and never have been.

The inspections are made regularly by government inspectors, not at any given place, but at the local office of the postal department.

There is not a postmaster present who has ever been called to Toledo on such a mission before. They have been visited and inspected at their places of business in the various towns and villages where they live and do business.

It is simply a political scheme to elect Jim Ashley to congress.

The Bee has stated repeatedly, and now repeats the assertion, that the postoffice people are bound and pledged to elect a supporter of the administration.

They are becoming desperate for the reason that notwithstanding his barrel the ground is slipping from under Ashley's feet. He is already beaten.

Ashley cannot carry Lucas county—not by 1,000 votes, and it is doubtful if he will carry Wood.

The alleged treachery of Touville and Bralley to Brigham has disgusted hundreds of honest republicans in Fulton.

Jim Ashley jr.'s coarse abuse of all Lucas county delegates who opposed papa is not making papa any votes.

Ashley is beaten even now.

SUMMIT STREET REALITY

The Highest Price Ever Paid for Property in Toledo.

Geo. H. Ketcham Sells the Heinl Building to Chas. F. Adams for $30,000—Fifteen Hundred Dollars a Foot.

The highest price ever paid for property in this city was paid to-day for 20 feet on Summit street, between Adams and Madison.

Geo. H. Ketcham sold to Charles F. Adams, of the Second National bank, the store occupied by Geo. H. Heinl, the florist, next to Lamson Bros., for $30,000, or about $1,500 a front foot.

Mr. Adams bought the property for the infant son of the late Fred Eaton, and will hold it in trust for him.

Notwithstanding the apparent high price it is a thoroughly good investment, as it now brings in an income of $2,500 a year in rental.

The center of real estate value is evidently moving towards Cherry, and indications point to a further movement in that direction.

That hustling commodity, Jerry Dewey, consummated the deal.

A POPULAR BUT FALSE SENTIMENT EXPOSED,

McKinley and the protectionist in general are always harping on the sentiment. That self-preservation is the first law of nature. I regard this as the meanest and lowest sentiment ever uttered by those who pretend to any regard for the higher moralities.

Suppose McKinley was aboard a sinking ship, would he trample women and children under his feet in a mad scramble to save his own hide and tallow (for that is all he would have). Giving out at the same time, as he rushed into the life-boat, self-preservation is the first law of nature! In such a case, self-preservation would be the first law of the lowest nature, of the selfish and brutal instincts. Such a man as Major McKinley ought to blush to the roots of his hair, in uttering such a damnable sentiment. He that saves himself, utterly regardless of the welfare of others, in doing so, does not save anything noble; he does not save his manhood, nor his soul, nor anything that makes humanity glorious. He saves only the outward shell of a poor selfish spirit, and nothing else. Protection is sowing the seeds of the worst plants that ever grew in the soil of the lower natures of men. A man of low instincts, or a coarse moral fibre, said a few days ago, Let me known what hurts other countries, and especially what hurts England, then I shall know what I ought to go for, as best for my own country. Could one imagine a more brutal sentiment? And yet, it seemed to be well received, by those of like partisan views who heard it.

The ultra protectionist papers are poisoned by just such sentiments. And they are doing much to lower the moral tone of the community. And their periodic and spasmodic actions against some of the social evils of the times, will not cloak the moral iniquity of their partisan utterances. This pretending to be per excellence, the friends of virtue, an dat the same time sowing the seeds of a brutal selfishness, is too thin a proceeding to deceive a discerning public.

It is a pitiful sight to see all the principles of the golden rule utterly scouted and jeered at by a certain class of politicians. They tell us that fraternity and good will are well enough between individuals, but have no practical application as between nations. That they are very well in a Sunday school, but not in national diplomacy, nor in commercial intercourse. All this is utterly damnable. It betrays a complete want of confidence in hte noblest sentiments that ever fell from the lips of the grandest ethical teachers of the ages. It is as much as to say, that the highest ethics are very good to talk about, to preach about, but in use between nations they are but glittering generalities.

CHAS. CRAVENS.

AN OHIO MAN, OF COURSE,

Elected President of the National Life Underwriters.

New York, Sept. 24.—The National Life Underwriters' association this afternoon elected the following officers: President, C. E. Tellingoch, Cleveland; vice president, T. Layton; register, B. F. Stahl; secretary, E. H. Plummer, and treasurer, W. R. Cliff. After the new officers were inducted into office the convention adjourned.

CLOUD BURST.

Reed City, Mich., Sept. 24.—A disastrous cloud-burst occurred near here at an early hour yesterday morning and considerable damage was done in the immediate vicinity. The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad company was the sufferer. About 60 feet of the main track north of Reed City was washed out. On the Manistee branch the greatest damage was done, about 1,500 feet of the track being washed out in the road cuts.

CHINESE CASES.

A Test Is Being Made in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The case of the 19 Chinese who were landed near Monterey, Cal., a few weeks ago by the smuggling schooner Halcyon, came up before U. S. Commissioner Sawyer yesterday.

It was agreed that only one of the Chinese should be sentenced in order that a test case bringing up the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion law might be established.

After hearing the evidence Commissioner Sawyer sentenced Lee Fong to five days imprisonment, at the end of which time he must be deported from the United States. A writ of habeas corpus will be sued out for him. The other Chinese will remain in jail pending the outcome of the trial.

WE WILL CELEBRATE

On the Columbus Anniversary Day, October 21,

According to the Agreement Reached by Those in Attendance at the Public Meeting Last Evening.

In response to postal cards sent out by the mayor, representatives of nearly every military and civic organization in the city with other citizens, met at the mayor's office last evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of celebrating Columbian day and take some action looking to the arrangements, providing it was concluded to hold a municipal celebration.

Mayor Emmick was compelled to attend a meeting of the police commissioners last evening, and at 8 o'clock it was suggested that those present take up the discusion of the subject.

Captain Austin was elected chairman and members of the press present secretaries.

Mr. Austin stated that it would perhaps be well to await the arrival of the mayor, as he would know more about the manner in which such an event should be celebrated and what the gaities of the day should consist of.

Mr. Campbell, of the Commercial, stated that he had been in consultation with both Mayor Emmick and Superintendent Compton, of the public schools, on the subject, and had learned that the school celebration would be held in the morning and Mr. Compton suggested that the municipal celebration be held from noon on, until night, in which the school children would take part. The mayor concurred in the suggestion, and it was thought best to have a big parade of all of the military organizations in the city, and speeches, and other features at some hall.

Capt. Holbrook thought it would be well to decide whether the event would be celebrated or not, and to start the ball rolling moved that Toledo celebrate Columbus day, which was adopted.

Dr. Nolen suggested that a marble cross be raised on some suitable place, with proper ceremony, to commemorate Christianity in America.

Frank I. King stated that it would cost money to have a celebration, and the manner in which it was accomplished would depend largely upon the amount of money provided for the event. He did not think it worth while to ask the council for an appropriation, and the money would have to be collected outside from the business men.

Rev. W. H. Sloan, of the Third Baptist church, gave an idea of a celebration, suggesting that all of the military and civic organizations in the city turn out in uniform, and that the school children join the parade with flags and banners. He said such a parade had not been made in Toledo in years. There were several thousand school children, both protestant and catholic, and it would make a magnificent parade. He thought it would be a good idea to have some entertainment after the parade at some point centrally located, to consist of singing and oratory—a great deal of singing and very little oratory. He suggested that a chorus of 400 voices, selected among the best singers of the schools, would be a delightful feature of the program.

Rev. Sloan's opinion was heartily concurred in by all present.

The representatives of the organizations present were then called upon to ascertain how many would participate. The following agreed to turn out with their men: Capt. Roulet, of Battery D; Capt. Holbrook, of Company H; Capt. [illegible]ner, of Company A; Capt. Fleischman answered for Canton Lucas and William Tell division of K. of P.; John O'Grady said every member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Lucas county would turn out to a man, and be glad to do it. His announcement was received with applause; Capt. Tomisky, Polish cavalry, mounted; Michael Bizeczka, several Polish societies.

Chief Wall, of the fire department, said he did not know what the fire board would think of turning out. He didn't deem it advisable to take the department away from the central part of the city, and they might join on this extent.

Capt. Holbrook's motion was then adopted, and it was decided to celebrate and have just as big a time as the liberality of the people will allow.

Captain Roulet made a motion that Mayor Emmick be authorized to appoint a committee to solicit funds. After a canvass has been made and all the money possible obtained, the amount available should be reported and then the arrangements for the celebration could be proceeded with as it would be known definitely just how much expense could be incurred and keep within the means afforded.

The motion was adopted. Shortly after Mayor Emmick arrived and was apprised of what had transpired. This was followed by a half hour's discussion.

A motion prevailed to appoint an advisory committee to confer with Mayor Emmick and appoint the various committees. It was thought best to select the visiting committee first, the other after the committee have reported.

Rev. Sloan, Capt. Roulet, Frank I. King, Capts. Wells and Austin were appointed as the advisory committee, after which the soliciting committee was appointed.

STILL PENDING.

The Street Car Trouble Not Yet Settled.

No Apprehension of a Strike—Concessions To Be Made on Both Sides.

At the meeting of the Central Labor union committe with Manager Lang, last evening, no satisfactory settlement was reached, in regard to the street car trouble, but at the meeting to be held to-day, it is expected that Mr. Lang will make a proposition to be submitted at the special meeting to be held at Carpenters' hall at midnight, and at which every street car man in the city is expected to attend.

It seems the trouble now existing, is over the motorman recently discharged, as the bridge difficulty no longer cuts much of a figure, Mr. Lang stating that the men will not be required to cross the bridge if they do not wish to do so.

As to the man Simmonds, it appears that he disobeyed orders and the manager wants an apology before reinstating him, if, indeed, he concludes to do so at all.

Mr. Byron said this morning that he apprehended no serious trouble. Both sides will probably make slight concessions that will result in the easy adjustment of the difficulty.

Owing to an unfounded statement that the meeting of the horse car employes would be held Saturday evening, there was a small attendance at the meeting last night, and routine business only was disposed of, the meeting adjourning early, as the men wish to attend the special midnight session.

It is confidently expected that the matter will be settled to-day.

A FOUL-MOUTHED WOMAN

Is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use SOZODONT and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and swell the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

Marion Harland's Endorsement OF Royal Baking Powder.

[Extract from Marion Harland's Letter to the Royal Baking Powder Co.]

I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured and in the market. It is an act of simple justice and also a pleasure to recommend it unqualifiedly to American housewives.

Marion Harland

THE POLICE BOARD

Spent a Night Without Doing Much.

Trial of Officer Dwyer Started—Hewitt's Case Went Over—Another Whack at the Olms Matter.

Just before the special meeting of the police commissioners was called to order last evening, Commissioner Potter, in a joking way, said he understood that the reporters were to be excluded.

"Not much," said Charlie Staeger. "We did that once and got it in the neck and I, for one, do not propose to countenance any such action again."

That settled the matter, and the members of the press remained regardless of Mr. Doville's personal comfort.

The meeting was an interesting one and was full of surprises from beginning to end. Judge Sala and Dr. Reynolds were there to lend dignity to the occasion and reinforce the backbone of Mayor Emmick.

The first surprise came from Doville. Immediately after the meeting had been called to order he arose, and after assuming a Websterian attitude and securing his right hand forninst his left lung, said that he owed the board an apology; that he had recently become satisfied that Officer Olms was guilty of the charges preferred against him; that he was unfit to serve on the police force, and that he should have been fired summarily Wednesday night. He, therefore, moved that the officer be discharged then and there.

Mr. Potter objected to this on the ground that it wasn't a square deal to spring any such thing as that on a man within two days after the charges against him had been dismissed.

No one seconded Doville's motion, and the matter dropped.

The special object of the meeting was to try Officers Dwyer and Hewitt on charges of drunkenness and unbecoming conduct. Hewitt wasn't ready for trial, and his case was postponed until the next regular meeting.

Before it was known that Hewitt wasn't ready for trial, Doville seemed very anxious to haul Dwyer over the coals first, and herein lies a tale. The fact of the case is that Doville and his republican contemporaries had the thing all fixed to fire Dwyer regardless of the testimony. They believed that they would have to eventually dismiss Olms and Hewitt in deference to public opinion, and they wanted to console themselves by letting Dwyer go at the same time. That was the scheme, but it hasn't worked yet, and it may not work at the next meeting.

The principal and only witness against Dwyer was Thos. Kelley, a contractor, who acknowledged before the board that he himself was very drunk on the night in question. He said he would like to withdraw the charges; that he was pretty full at the time he alleged Dwyer was, and that perhaps he had been mistaken after all. Anyway, he didn't feel satisfied in his own mind and he would like to have the matter dropped.

Mayor Emmick put his oar in here and wouldn't have things that way. He was bound to have the trial proceed willy, nilly. He said charges had been made and a trial would have to be had thereon. Charlie Stager wanted the matter dropped, but he was in the minority and could do nothing.

Dwyer was then called in and the farce commenced. Kelley swore that he was in J. J. Hoffman's saloon Monday night; that Dwyer came in there shortly after 12 o'clock and became intoxicated at the bar; that when the party broke up he put Dwyer in a hack and sent him home. In a nutshell, this is the substance of not only Kelley's testimony, but was the only testimony adduced against the accused officer.

J. R. Miller and Henry Bower, who were in Hoffman's at the same time eating a lunch, testified that they saw Dwyer in there, but that he was perfectly sober in all outward appearances; that they saw him take a couple of drinks, but that was all. Mr. Miller further said that he had always considered Dwyer one of the best men on the force.

The defendant was then sworn. He said he got off duty at 12 o'clock Monday night; that when he arrived in front of Hoffman's saloon on his way home he saw Officer Hewitt there; that Hewitt was excited and threatened to pull the place; that he got Hewitt away from there by telling him that burglars were about, and that after he had led Hewitt away he went back to Hoffman's; that he didn't have his badge on and was dressed in citizen's clothes; that he took two or three drinks in Hoffman's, but didn't get full in any sense of the word, and that when the party broke up a hack was called by some one; that he got in it upon the invitation of a member of the party and was driven home.

Mr. Keller, Hoffman's bartender, who was on duty at the time, swore that Dwyer was not intoxicated and that he was perfectly sober when the party broke up.

Geo. Riley, the hack driver who drove Dwyer home, testified that the officer was perfectly sober when he got in and out of the hack.

Sergeants Trotter and Conway testified that Dwyer's conduct had been good ever since his connection with the force; that he never had been reprimanded and always performed his duty well.

This ended the hearing. Doville moved that action be suspended until the next meeting. Waring seconded the motion, and it prevailed. Commissioner Potter was in the chair at the time—Emmick having left to attend a meeting at his office.

Mr. Staeger read a communication from S. W. Flower to the effect that the saloon at the corner of Buckeye and Michigan streets was open on Sundays to men, women and children, that it was a disorderly place and that the policeman on that beat was generally conspicuous by his absence. The matter was referred to Chief Raitz.

Dr. Scott, of Mansfield, the owner of a frame building on Front street that has been condemned by the health authorities, was given fifteen days in which to tear down the structure.

Mr. Benna, who owns the condemned building at 805 Summit street, also appeared before the board and wanted time in which to repair the building, Mr. Potter said that making repairs to such places was like building a barrel around a bung hole. The board took no action in the matter and the building will have to come down. An adjournment was then taken.

ABBOTT STILL IN OFFICE.

New York, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Ottawa says Premier Abbott has not resigned and that the report is devoid of foundation.

THE FRENCH TROUBLES.

A Treaty with Switzerland to be Ratified.

London, Sept. 24.—A Paris dispatch to the Times says: "The only question likely to give the French cabinet trouble will be the ratification of the commercial treaty with Switzerland, the concessions of which are granted on sentimental and friendly grounds and will be vigorously opposed by the protectionist majority.

"The strongest argument against the treaty is that by virtue of the treaty of Frankfort it will benefit Germany in a much larger degree than Switzerland. It will, however, save the cabinet from defeat, because the chamber will never consent that the government shall fail in defense of the treaty of Frankfort.

"Evidence that the treaty with Switzerland is regarded as a relaxation of the Moline policy is shown in a weighty utterance from Rouen where a meeting of Norman protectionists, including prominent senators and deputies, resolved to appeal to the chamber to veto any convention interfering with the Moline tariff."

OLYMPIC SKATING RINK

To Be Constructed on the Base Ball Park Grounds.

J. W. Gunnells Arranging for One of the Finest Winter Resorts in the Country.

Toledo will have a skating rink that will be a skating rink.

J. W. Gunnells, the enterprising base ball manager, is arranging to establish and construct an immense skating rink at the Olympic base ball park.

It will be known as the Olympic Skating rink and will be within the limits of the present park grounds.

The park enclosed is 500 feet square. The rink will be 300 feet square and around the outer edge will be a brick wall or raised mound from which patrons will reach the rink proper.

There will be professional tournaments and an orchestra, and dressing rooms, so that it will be first-class in every respect.

The Consolidated and Robison electric car lines will run to the main entrance, and every facility will be offered to patrons.

BECOMING AGITATED.

The Emperor's Action Causes Resignations.

London, Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris says that Count Augustus Bismarck and Count Bismarck Bohlen have resigned their posts in the Germany army owing to Emperor William's alleged offensive remarks about the Bismarck family.

ONE FARE EXCURSION TICKETS WEST.

All points west of Mississippi river, via St. Louis, Sept. 27. No route offers better service in time and connections, than Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway (Clover Leaf Route).

Two trains daily, vestibuled sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars. Meals served en route, to order, any hour. Buffet car in every train.

For tickets, etc., call on
F. VALENTINE,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
WM. GATES,
Ticket Agent, Boody House.

Dr. Collyer says work is like medicine. Perhaps that is why so many try to avoid it.

FIG. 1.

Showing the bronchi or wind pipe, with branches so delicate as to be invisible to the naked eye.

DAY'S Bronchial Cure

will restore and keep the bronchial tubes in healthy condition, and thus avert that dreadful disease, consumption, which is deplorably increasing, as mortality statistics show. Do not neglect a cold nor throat ailment, but go to Druggist for

DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE.

CONTAINS NEITHER OPIUM NOR ALCOHOL.

McINTYRE & McINNIS,

(Successors to John Bladon & Son)

FINE CARRIAGE

—AND—

WAGON BUILDERS.

136 Ontario Street, between Jefferson and Monroe Streets.

Special Attention Given to Repairs.

"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME!

They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

conquers all those weaknesses and ailments so prevalent with the sex, and restores perfect health.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Mrs. Pinkham's beautiful 32-page illustrated book, entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND ETIQUETTE." It contains a volume of valuable information. It has saved lives, and may save yours.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

WONDERLAND

JUST ONE WEEK COM'G MONDAY, SEPT. 26

. . . THE HIGHEST SALARIED VAUDEVILLE ORGANIZATION IN THE UNIVERSE! . . .

TWO AMERICAN MAC'S

WELCOME THE BOYS HOME

FIRST APPEARANCE IN TOLEDO FOR TEN YEARS.

J. H. MOORE'S OWN COMPANY!

LILLIE WESTERN AMERICA'S MUSICAL PHENOMENA Salary, $250 per Week.

The Original AND ONLY CHAS. DIAMOND MILANESE MINSTREL

Dryden and Mitchell, Creiger's Punch and Judy, Mons. Hamel, and a host of other new and novel attractions.

10 CENTS SEES EVERYTHING THEATER SEATS 5 & 10 CTS.

JEALOUS NATIONS

Watching and Waiting to Capture Korea.

The Autonomy of the Hermit Kingdom Threatened

By Russia, China and Great Britain—Powerful Enemies Looking for a Chance to Annex the Peninsular State, Which Looks to America for Its Protection.

Seoul, Korea, Aug. 20.—The conclusion of the treaties with foreign nations has doubtlessly opened a new era of prosperity and development in the peninsular kingdom, of which a glance at the receipts from the customs dues is amply sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical, and the general desire to have more ports opened to foreign commerce is well justified. China, however, out of pure jealousy, is fighting hard to prevent the opening of rich northern provinces, whose trade she wishes to monopolize. Still the potent influence of the Chinese statesmen has not been sufficient to prevent Russia gaining advantages over her. Russia has her agents constantly on the alert to avail themselves of every opportunity for enlarging her Siberian territory and furthering her interests in the Far East.

The rapidly increasing importance of her growing trade and mining industries renders it imperatively necessary that Russia should have an outlet—a seaport—on the Pacific coast of Siberia. Vladivostock, the only naval port of Siberia, is blocked with ice the greater part of the fall and winter of each year, and in case of war—presumably with Great Britain—the Russian war ships would be without a rendezvous in which to repair and refit the damages incident to active service, while the enemy would control several almost impregnable naval stations along the Chinese and Indian coasts. Korea has a long shore line possessing many very excellent harbors open the year round, and it is upon this account that the representatives of the czar wish the kingdom, or at least a part of it.

Seized an Island.

They actually seized, several years ago, the large island of Tsushima, belonging to Japan, for a naval post; but the Japanese, fearing all Russian encroachments, refused to cede or sell the island, and, to avoid trouble, Russia withdrew her garrison, and has now turned her attention solely to Korea as a last resort. At present, with the uncertainty regarding the peace in Europe and with war liable to be declared at any time, the Russian Siberian fleet, after completely fitting out at Vladivostock during the summer season, leaves at the approach of the closing of the harbor by ice and remains during the winter in the Japanese and Chinese ports, where the ships are always ready for a declaration of hostilities.

The Russian political agents are and have been continually at work for some time throughout the entire peninsula gradually preparing the people for the rule of the czar, and when everything is in readiness the armies of Russia will move down from Siberia and her fleet will appear at the coast cities and Korea will pass from the list of kingdoms of Asia and will become a province of the mighty Russian empire.

Great Britain is fully aware of this anticipated extension of Russian territory and influence in the Far East, and looks with dread at the direful effect which this new foothold of Russia will necessarily cause upon British commerce in this part of the globe. Having been compelled by the czar to quit Port Hamilton, one of the Korean islands, which she had seized and intended to convert into a second Gibraltar, she is now endeavoring to frustrate all Russian efforts to acquire territory in Korea. To this end she is trying to enlist China into an alliance to frustrate the czar's designs, and to obtain this point she has even gone so far as to promise that she will sanction the annexation of Korea by China if China will agree to prohibit and, if necessary by force of arms, prevent Russia acquiring any territory suitable for forming a naval station on the Pacific coast.

Schemes of England.

China has not as yet given any definite answer to the schemes proposed by England. In fact, there is grave doubt as to the benefits such an alliance would confer on her. She is unwilling to admit the sovereignty of Korea, and hence should Russia attempt to annex that country or any part of it, it would virtually amount to seizing Chinese territory, and would be a declaration of hostilities between the two nations. Russia has recognized this contingency and has amply prepared herself to meet it by strengthening her garrisons along the entire Siberian-Chinese frontier and putting her various army corps in a condition to march upon the principal northern Chinese cities immediately upon a declaration of hostilities. Russia is ready for war and China is not sufficiently prepared to resist an advance from her.

Japan regards Korea as the natural barrier between herself, China and Russia. Geographically speaking this is true, and so long as Korea retains her autonomy Japan has it as a safeguard against any very rapid advance upon her by either of these two powerful enemies. Were Korea to become a de facto part of either China or Siberia it would stand as a constant menace to Japan; for, being only one day's steaming from the southern ports of the peninsula to the richest and most populous portions of the Japanese empire, and hostile power obtaining it could fit out expeditions which in a few days could inflict untold injuries upon Japanese interests, and in case of defeat would find a safe refuge in many of the excellent harbors, which could easily be rendered well nigh impregnable.

Japan has for many centuries past been intimately connected with the internal affairs of this kingdom and her settlers have established colonies in many parts of it, thus giving her a foothold at Seoul and in many ports along the southern coast and an influence hardly second to that exercised by China. The progressive party in Japan has long and strenuously advocated the annexation of Korea by Japan, but it has been deterred from carrying into execution this project by the knowledge that by so doing it would incur the energetic hostility of the Chinese, as well as the Koreans themselves, and as a compromise this party now proposes a partition of the kingdom by China and Japan, without regard to the interests of Great Britain and Russia.

Surrounded by these powerful enemies and with threatening danger becoming more and more apparent Korea turns to the United States for advice and assistance out of her growing difficulties. Korea when backed by the representatives of government, boldly threw off the yoke of China and declared her independence, and now that she has thus far been enabled to enter the circle of nations through the aid of our country it is only natural that she should look to us for additional help out of her present troubles, now besetting her on all sides. She insists that the United States, having opened her ports to the commerce of the world, and thus having brought her from almost total oblivion into that position which is now the cause of her present dangers, is in duty bound to lend her a helping hand and again lead her into a place of security and peace.

HE WAS A GENTLEMAN.

All the Same He Hopes That His Voice Wasn't Recognized.

A man has been spending a few days at Minnetonka, and this is what happened to him, says the St. Paul Globe: He arrived at the lake late one night. It was warm and clear, and everybody had gone away somewhere. He wanted to go in swimming, so he sought a dark little cove, and, as no one was in sight, dispensed with a bathing suit, but kept strictly in the shadow. In the midst of his enjoyment he was horrified by the sound of two feminine voices. He submerged himself to the tip of his blushing nose just as two women he knew came skipping to the shore and plumped themselves down in the moonlight. He stood in the water and quaked for what he says was an hour. Then one said:

"Oh, Maude, isn't this lovely?"

"It's a perfect night. We'll never have a better chance; never."

"Oh, I'm afraid."

"Oh, bosh! Every soul is in bed. It'll be an awful lark—all by ourselves, too."

"Maude, if there's anybody about I shall simply die right here."

"There's no one about, goosie. Do you think I'd risk it if there was?"

"We'd better go back of that rock. Did you bring a buttonhook?"

"I never thought of it."

Horrors! What were those awful girls going to do? If you can fancy cold drops of perspiration starting out of a man under water that's how that man felt. A horrible fear flashed over him and it became an awful certainty when the voice went on:

"Oh, Maude, I'm awfully scared."

"Why, what a conventional girl you are. If you're such a 'fraid cat we can go over in that little cove where it's dark."

Then that man lifted up his voice—or at least he said he did—and screamed: "Ladies! Ladies! You are observed!"

There were two sudden screams and one mad rush for the rock, and then a quivering voice said:

"If—if you are a gentleman you will remain where you are, sir."

And the shivering man chattered:

"I—I am a gentleman, but please hurry up, for I am freezing to death."

There was a three-minute silence, broken now and then by sobs and cutting remarks, and then a streak of blue serge and pink muslin across the lawn to the hotel. The man followed later and retired in confusion, accompanied by whisky and quinine.

And now he wants to know if those girls recognized his voice.

THE END OF A BULLY.

He Went to Shoot His Enemy and Got His Skull Fractured Instead.

Charles Edwards, a well-known prize fighter, recently invited several friends to go to the Colonel Sellers mine, says a Leadville correspondent. After the party had left the city Edwards stated that he was going to "do" Red Briggs, who is employed on the hoisting machinery in the shaft house.

When Edwards arrived at the mine he pulled a gun and told Briggs that he must die. Briggs said: "I cannot let go this rope; if I do three men who are holding the machinery down in the shaft would be killed."

While this conversation was in progress Edwards held a 44-calibre gun to Brigg's head. When the machinery had been lowered to the bottom of the shaft Briggs jumped from his position, and, securing an iron bar, struck Edwards on the side of the head, knocking him to the ground. Briggs followed up his work and took the pistol away from Edwards. He then went down to the road and informed the pugilist's friends, who had not left the wagon, to come up and see him before he was dead. This they did.

Briggs went to the office of the mine and telegraphed Sheriff Kennedy and the coroner. They went to the scene at once, and had Edwards removed to this place. Physicians were called, and it was found that Edward's skull was badly fractured. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

There are 5,273 children under 14 years of age working in the mills of Rhode Island and receiving an average of 74 cents to $1.25 a week. The fathers of these same children are many of them out of work, and could they obtain it would receive the same miserable pay for it.

OPIUM AND CHINESE

Enter This Country in Spite of Restrictive Laws.

Immense Smuggling Business on Puget Sound.

Some Estimates and Figures on the Business in One Customs District.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 24.—People residing in the Middle states and New England have but little conception of the extent to which the smuggling of Chinese and opium is carried on on the Pacific coast. For that matter it is doubtful if the government at Washington is possessed of anything like intelligence of the enormity of the illicit business. Some idea—rather a conservative estimate—can be had of the traffic, for such is has come to be, and one, too, of amazing proportions, by considering the amount of smuggling that is being done through the Puget sound customs district which embraces the state of Washington. Anything like accurate information on the subject is not easily obtained.

However, a correspondent has for authority, with regard to the news given herewith, no less reliable a source than one of the deputy collectors of customs for this district, his opinions in the main bein concurred in by subordinate officers—those actively engaged in the work of hunting down smugglers, reclaiming goods upon which this government has laid an enormous duty and prevent those hated natives of the Fowery Kingdom, whom Uncle Sam has denied the right of citizenship, from landing anywhere within the confines of the United States.

Naturally the government officials will, if anything, underestimate the extent to which smuggling is carried on despite their best efforts. The informant estimates that there are on an average of two hundred and fifty contraband Chinese smuggled into the United States through Puget sound district monthly. Thus three thousand annually find their way into the country and to all intents and purposes enjoy every right of citizenship. Less than two years ago it is safe to say that fully double that number were successfully smuggled in.

With regard to opium he places the amount at two thousand pounds per month or twenty-four thousand pounds in the course of a year. Every pound of this is used for smoking purposes. It is not fit for any other. Such are the figures and estimates given.

It must also be borne in mind that they are for this district alone—a single state, the northwest corner of the territory comprising the union. When smuggling is carried on to such an extent in a single customs district what must it be for the entire coast, to say nothing of the northern boundary? In either the Oregon or California district, there is probably as much if not more of the nefarious work done. Customs officials here claim there is by far a greater amount of opium smuggled into the country by way of the Columbia river and the port of San Francisco than through the Puget Sound district.

In Spite of Exclusion Acts.

In this district the profits of smuggling Chinese are much larger than in the opium traffic. Formerly it was not so. It may be of interest to enter into detail with regard to the smuggling of Chinese. In this district Seattle and Port Townsend, the port of entry, are the principal points from which the smugglers operate. Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., are the starting points. As a rule the traffic of bringing Chinese into the United States is carried on by Chinese. Opium is handled more extensively by white men, with Chinese accomplices.

There are three Chinese companies in Seattle engaged in the business of almost exclusively guaranteeing to their less fortunate countrymen a safe anchorage in the United States. These companies have business connections in Portland and San Francisco. In the latter city there are six companies engaged in the same business. They have been extant and actively engaged in the work ever since the government began the enforcement of the exclusion act. Two of the Seattle companies are members of or stockholders in the San Francisco trust. Ostensibly they are engaged in a general merchandise business, but in fact their time and attention are devoted exclusively to the smuggling of Chinese and opium. All these companies have connections in China as well as Victoria.

The price for transporting and landing Chinese in the United States from British soil varies in proportion to the integrity, diligence and alertness of the customs officers. It runs from $40 to $80 per head. From Victoria and Vancouver the Chinese are usually transported and landed at or near either Seattle or Port Townsend. At the present time the smugglers receive for this work about $50 per Chinaman. Four or five months ago the rates ranged all the way from $65 to $80. These are facts known to probably every officer in the customs service.

Before attempting to steal his way into this land of "protection" and milk and honey each Chinaman is put through a regular schooling or system of education. This is done at Victoria and Vancouver. It usually takes a course of from two to three months. In the first place, they are taught as to the geographical construction of the United States, told which are the largest cities, in what state they are situated, population, and in which places the Chinese populations are the greatest. Very explicit instructions are given with regard to their actions when under arrest, what questions to answer, the necessity of procuring legal talent, what lawyers to consult (always the very best), and innumerable other things tending to the defeat of the enforcement of the law. Their dress and personal attire are taken into consideration. They are taught to conform as far as possible to the habits and methods of life of the Chinese residents.

Opium smuggling is done on a smaller scale than five or ten years ago, yet the aggregate is nearly as large. Such large quantities of the contraband drug are not handled now, but there are so many more engaged in the business in a small way that the grand total each year is nearly the same. There is seldom a batch of more than 1,000 pounds taken across the line at any one time, whereas formerly it was often the case that 3,000 and 4,000 pounds were successfully brought into the country. In the first place, it will be well to consider the enormous profits to be gained from opium smuggling and it can then be better understood how tempting the business is for those who have too strong a love for money.

A GIRL'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Miss Edith Read Takes Honors and Many Substantial Prizes.

Here is a record that will make the American college girl give cheers for her English sister and at the same time spur her on to new attainments. It is couched in the English honor terms, almost unintelligible to American ears, but even then it makes it evident that Miss Edith Emily Read, of Girton college, is a remarkable young woman. She took a scholarship from the North London Collegiate School to Girton. In 1891 she took that honor known mysteriously as the "Wranglership." After one year's study, in 1892, she took the first class Moral Science Tripos; in the same year the Therese Montefiore Memorial Prize for the most distinguished student at Girton fell to her, and prizes of 20 pounds each from the Goldsmiths' and Chalkmakers' companies in recognition of her wrangler ship. She is now doing responsible work on the labor commission.

BEESWAX.

Dr. Mary P. Jacobi, in New York, and Dr. Mary Haxen, in Washington, are each reputed to earn $40,000 a year at their profession.

The northern nations are great drinkers. It is said that Denmark, small as it is among nations, consumes twice as much liquor as Germany.

It has been said that there are more Germans in New York city than in any German city except Berlin. London has a German colony of 65,000 sons of the fatherland.

Two great books written by Americans can now be had for little money. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Scarlet Letter" can be bought for 25 cents in paper or 50 cents in cloth.

It might be better to care for the living than to be profuse in building monuments to the dead. Charles Gayarre, the historian of Louisiana, is living in a state of destitution in New Orleans.

Chinese dentists are said to possess a powder which is rubbed on the gum over the affected tooth. After an interval of about five minutes the patient is told to sneeze, whereupon the tooth falls out.

Boa-Oxus, a city on the Ganges, is said to have been so named because a gigantic serpent 120 cubits long and having a double head, was killed at the present site of the town about the year 361 A. D.

Like a lady-born, sah, will beautiful Kentucky come to the fair, sah. Her legislature says $100,000 is none too great to make her presentable in Chicago next year. Kentucky takes no water in ners, sah.

A great bee keeper of Hampshire, declares that bees do not succeed to any extent in the storing of honey whenever there are wars and dissensions in Europe, whether her majesty's troops are engaged or not.

Of hackney cabs there were just 20 on the streets of London at the beginning of the reign of Charles I. Englishmen may now ride in cabs almost anywhere within the reach of sensible people and moderate incomes.

California is not only raising fruit but nuts. Almost anything that thrives elsewhere moderately does extraordinarily well there. The annual crop of English walnuts in southern California reaches 1,500,000 pounds.

The open fireplace in the new public library building at Machias, Me., will be constructed of stones which were used for ballast on board the British war schooner Margaretta, captured by the Americans near Machias during the early part of the revolution.

There are many people now living who will have only one birthday to celebrate for 12 years to come. This strange circumstance is due to the fact that they were born on February 29, and to the further fact that the year 1900 will not be a leap year.

Several observant ladies have discovered that vegeterians have clear complexions, and have either renounced the use of meat entirely or partake of it sparingly. Lady Paget, wife of the British embassador of the Austrian court, is one of the recent converts to vegetarianism.

A wealthy Scotch gentleman, who had intended to give each of his daughters a legacy of her weight in £1 bank notes, had an officio' of the Bank of Scotland to figure on the matter for him. It was found that the larger would get as her share £8,344; the slimmer, £1,200

A novelty in counterfeiting appeared in Sioux City, where a young man took new silver quarters, cut out the "quar" and changed the last R to N, making it read "ten dollars," and plated the coins neatly with gold. He bought 5 or 10 cent articles to get the change till he was caught.

Glass, as far as research has been able to determine, was in use 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, and was even then not in its infancy. In the state collection at the British Museum there is the head of a lion molded in glass bearing the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty.

Time seems to be precious over in the Hoosier state. The question as to whether the 29th of February is legally a day or not has often been up before the courts of Indiana. There is authority in that state to the effect that the 28th and 29th of February in leap year are to be counted as one day.

A cat which patronizes the soda water fountain is an attraction of a drug store in Sixth avenue, New York. Long ago it discovered that the "cream" of the fountain suited its taste, and it has a habit of going up to the counter and waiting until it is served with light refreshments in its own particular saucer.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in Finland, where it occurs in many places. It is a natural barometer and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It is called semakuir, and turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

Mrs. John Ogilvie Roorbach, of Mystic, Conn., has a copy of the prayer book printed in the Mohawk language for Rev. John Ogilvie, assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, in 1769. Only 20 copies were printed. Mrs. Roorbach, it is said, has received an offer of $4,000 for the book from the British Museum.

The Tombstone Epitaph recently spoke of a garden near Yuma, Ariz., in which are growing 25 date trees, the largest of which is 30 feet in height and 15 years old. This and five of the other trees are now in bearing, and some of the bunches of their fruit weigh 50 pounds and are estimated to contain 3,000 dates each.

In the far south the size of the bugs is objectionable to the persons who have been used to northern climes. In the tropics are found many kinds of great hairy spiders, some of which have a spread of legs that will cover a teapalte. One of these unpleasant creatures will sometimes weigh as much as half a pound.

There has been recently a queer ladies' strike in Germany in one of the garrison towns. The conduct of the men who neglected the unmarried ladies in order to dance with the wives of their friends and acquaintances, displeased the slighted maidens and their mothers, and at the last regimental ball not an unmarried girl was present.

The loftiest point so far as yet known to have been attained by a mountain climber is 23,700 feet, which was accomplished a few years ago by a Mr. Graham in the Himalayas. He states that in spite of the great attitude he did not find any difficulty in breathing, nor did he experience nausea, bleeding at the nose or temporary loss of sight or hearing. The motion of his heart was, however, perceptibly affected, as its beating became audible and its rate was decidedly increased.

An order has been issued from the Siamese military headquarters that the troops in one of the largest garrisons are to be employed every day in fly catching. Every man is expected to capture each day a match box full of blue bottle flies, and is he does not perform the duty he will be compelled, as a penalty, to row around the island where the troops are in camp. The order seems to be ridiculous, but the Siamese are taking it seriously. They say there is great need for cleaning out myriads of flies that are making life miserable at that particular encampment.

The mountaineer peasants of northern Italy and the Tyrol are unusual among the immigrants to this country, but one now and then encounters them upon the streets of New York, where they are easily recognized by their great stature, sturdy legs and shoulders, hard sun-browned features, and felt hats, creased in imitation of Kossuth's headgear, and ornamented with the scimitar-like cock's feather. Their footgear, too, is distinctive, being coarse-legged boots, with pointed toes and high tapering heels, such an article of apparel as it seems no man would dare venture out with in a region of difficult footing

INDISPENSABLE NOW.

How the Empress Josephine Introduced Pocket Handkerchiefs Into Public Use.

It was not until the reign of the Empress Josephine in France that the pocket handkerchief was tolerated at all as an article for public use. No lady would have dared to use one in the presence of others. Even the name was carefully avoided in polite conversation. An actor who would have ventured to use one on the stage would have been hissed off the boards. It was only in the beginning of the present century that Mlle. Duchesnois, a famous actress, dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of it in the course of the play she could only summon courage to refer to it as "a light tissue."

A translation of one of Shakespeare's plays by Alfred de Vigney, was acted, and the word was used for the first time upon the stage and provoked a storm of indignant hisses from all parts of the house.

The Empress Josephine, although really a beautiful woman, had very bad teeth, and to conceal them she was in the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs, trimmed with costly laces, which she raised gracefully to her lips to conceal her teeth. The ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs rapidly became an important part of the feminine toilet.—New York Herald.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, Ohio, postoffice September 24, 1892:

Gents' List.

A—Andrew Archer, Charles Albrecht, Frank Ainsworth, Joe Axl.

B—Will E. Breese (2), Samuel Barker, M. L. Baker, H. Bonte, E. E. Basye, Arthur Brunt, A. Blugardien.

C—B. B. Champion, Mr. Cook, Birt Chase, C. B. Carr, John Chapman, M. O. Connors, John Wesley Clark, Tommie Cronk, U. G. Chancy.

D—E. P. DeGrieff, Thos. F. Durbin (2), John H. Dubbs, F. & R. E. Duck.

E—M. E. Evans, John Enright.

F—Patrick Flannery, Charley Farren (2), R. Frazier, C. W. Fonda.

G—B. H. Graves, B. F. Greger, F. Gainor, Henry P. Gross, John Gual, John Green, J. C. Garrey, Capt. J. Gribbin, J. J. Green, Tomas Goatz.

H—Henry Herbert, H. F. Hull, E. J. Hayhurst, B. W. Haskell, Chas. F. Hubbard, J. T. Halnan, J. D. Henderson, D. C. Hollingsworth, John Higgins, John Henning, L. L. Hughes, Sam Hauley, Wm. Hockus, Willm Hames.

J—Dennis Jenning, B. B Jeffries, Alfred Johns.

K—P. A. King, Thomas Kelly, Neil Khunn, M. G. Kern (2), Chas. E. Kimble.

L—W. R. Lauer, Chas. Leiter, A. H. Law, Arch H. Lewis, George Lawrance.

M—A. F. Mitchell, C. J. Manon, Chas. Meriott, David Marx, D. Meloney, D. G. Mardwell, Geo. Morris, H. Milligan, Herman R. Munn, Harry McMasters, John C. Merrill, Jake Mahye, Will M. Mills, Nuke Masline, G. R. McCaffry, L. C. Manley, J. B. McMullin, Rolla Mutner.

O—C. P. Ois.

P—Bob Prideaux, Adam Piecuck, Adolphus Parmelee, E. C. Pettit, Homer Potter, Mel Parmer, Thos. Pollock, Sam Lewis Pratt.

R—Ephriam Raver, Geo. Rosenfelder, Rev. G. G. Robinson, Geo. P. Rush, Joyce Roymes, L. B. Rees, Charles H. Rydman, C. L. Ross, Will H. Rudolph, Wm. F. Robson (2).

S—Daniel Sullivan, Frank Swift, G. W. Snyder, Harry Skillmore, Henry M. Stanley, Joseph H. Stow, L. Stevens, Louis Streicher, Richard Sarvine, Wm. Slade.

T—Elmer Thomas, Fred D. Teachout, John H. Turner, J. L. Thomas, Mary Turner, Walter R. Turner.

U—Jacob P. Uhl.

V—Jas. W. Van Horn, Phil Valk.

W—Robert A. Wonders, John Wiemeyer, J. Warner, Geo. West.

Y—Fred Yeska, Fred Yang, Joseph Yaegley, Julius Yohnke.

Z—Louis Zelgin.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Ada Ablotts, Mrs. E. G. Archbald.

B—Mrs. Will Biddell, Mrs. Will Bork, Miss Minnie Bonkson, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. M. L. Baum, Miss Frances Bittner, Miss Idy Baker, Mrs. Lena Brinkman.

C—Mrs. Catharine Campbell, Miss Ida Case, Mrs. John W. Castor, Miss Lida Crabach, Miss Nettie Christian.

D—Miss Rella J. DuBrie, Miss May Du Bois, Mrs. Katie Doner, Miss Jessie Darley, Mrs. H. Danshy, Grace Dowell, Ella Devere.

F—Miss Marie Folk, Mrs. Kate Faller, Miss Fannie Freese, Mrs. E. A. Fay.

G—Anna Good, Fan Groce, Gertrude Gridley, Jessie Gill, Mrs. M. Galvin, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. May A. Grieves.

H—Mary Hook, Miss Ella Hunter.

K—Mrs. Dellie Kenny, Miss May King, Mrs. Eliza King.

L—Miss Louisa Limmer, Mrs. Louilla Lewis, Mrs. John Lawton, Miss Cora Lee, Miss Cynthia Lemon.

M—Mrs. Myra E. McDonald (2), Miss L. Maidy, Miss Maggie McDonald, Miss Maggie Miller, Mrs. Lizzie Malloy, Mrs. Jacob Mendess, Miss Grace Miller, Miss Frances Miller, Miss Allie Myers, Mrs. E. Moore, Miss Bessie McDermott, Mrs. Rosa Murdock, Mrs, Susie McDonald, Miss Sadie Meyers.

P—Miss Edna Parker, Mrs. L. J. Pollitt, Mrs. S. C. Peterman.

R—Miss Bertha Reetz, Miss Mary Ross, Mrs. Mary Radford, Mrs. L. L. Rundel, Miss Katrina Robinson, Kate Ross.

S—Miss Susan Slinver, Mrs. S. Sloane, Mrs. Minnie Sauke, Miss Louise Schock, Mrs. Louise Shaw, Miss Lulu Stephens, Miss Gertrude Stetzer, Mrs. Emma Sherman, Mrs. Ella Sherwood, Mrs. Bertha Soleman, Miss Josephine Scarvor.

T—Miss Bell Twitchel, Mrs. B. E. Trumbull, Blanch Tucker, Mrs. Bessie Thompson, Miss E. Thayer, Ella Tyne, Grace Tedrow.

V—Mrs. Mary Van.

W—Miss Flossie Walter, Miss M. F. White, Miney White, Mrs. F. Wagen.

Miscellaneous—Atlantic Refining Co., Batter Bros., Monitor Oil Co., Moormann & Broening, Rector St. James.

SEAFARING SUPERSTITIONS.

Birds and Sailors; Their Odd Faith in Fatality.

Of superstitions there are no end. Here, however, I have noted down a few connected with birds and sailors. That is to say, the birds hold the same superstitions as the sailors, only the other way about.

The magpie considers it unlucky to see a sailor. The kite, on the other hand, thinks it lucky to see a sailor, but a raven would fly a dozen miles to escape seeing a sailor and a swallow crossing the sea despairs of getting safe to shore again if it passes a ship. A flight of curlews presages east wind. Many gulls show that herrings are about; when gulls cannot get herrings they eat shooting stars. No one must kill an albatross. If you want to know the direction of the wind, you must catch a kingfisher and hang him up to the mast, when he turns his breast to meet the breeze. A shorter way is to compare the flag with the cock pass, and not to trouble about catching the kingfisher; in fact I never knew anyone who had ever caught a kingfisher. When a sailor is drowned his soul goes into a sea mew, and would have a very good time indeed if there were any rum about.

Lastly, do you know where sea birds—such as puffins, shags and the like—are bred? Out of eggs you think. Nothing of the kind. They are bred in the decaying timber of wrecked ships; they grow in the wood like fungi; when the proper time arrives they drop off into the sea; the moment they touch the water they receive life. All these notes I find in a piece of paper. I do not know where I found them, but, to judge by the appearance of the paper and its companion sheets, I should say it was 15 years ago at least, and where I found or was told these interesting facts I do not remember.—Queen.

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.

A Union Soldier Captured by His Confederate Brother.

"I was once taken prisoner by my own brother," said Capt. Adolph Fiegel to a Globe-Democrat reporter. "We were raised in Kentucky, and, like many other families in that state, split on the slavery question. He cast his fortune with the confederacy, while I became a federal soldier. I was frequently detailed for special duty, and several times made trips to the enemy's camp in quest of information. I was hanging around Beauregard's headquarters one day on a pretext of negotiating for supplies when my brother, in the full uniform of a confederate colonel, came in. He made no sign of recognition, and after transacting his business passed out. When I left the room I found him waiting for me. He took me by the arm and said: 'You are my brother, but a Yankee spy. Consider yourself under arrest.' That was equivalent to a sentence of death, for at that stage of the war a spy could expect no clemency. 'Will,' said I, believing that he was joking, 'let us walk over to your tent and talk it over. He consented, but I soon found that he was in no joking humor; he meant to hand me over to the executioner. His love for the confederate cause had become fanaticism and he was prepared to play the elder Brutus. I had made all my preparations to leave camp and my horse was already saddled. In fact, I was mounting to ride away when my unnatural brother interrupted me. I was about to appeal to his mercy when he reiterated with emphasis: 'You are my brother, but you are a d—d Yankee spy and should be hanged.' That angered me and I replied: 'Well, so be it.' At that instant a band struck up 'Dixie' and the air was rent with the well-known rebel yell. We were alone in the tent. He was a small man, while I, as you see, am no infant. As we rose to pass into the open air I struck him a terrible blow with my fist, knocking him senseless. I then walked quickly out of the tent, mounted my horse and rode away at a sharp trot. I was nearly clear of the picket line before I was pursued, and, as I was well mounted, easily outrode my pursuers. I heard afterward that my brother was 'broken' for letting me get away, but the news did not cause me to lose much sleep."

HE FIRED IT.

The Broker Was Not a Good Marksman, But the Bullet in the Bull's-Eye Was His.

A broker, who is well known on the Stock Exchange for his proclivities as a practical joker, made considerable fun for some of his associates last week. He is sojourning in the country at present and dispensing hospitality to numbers of his comrades. He is rated among them as a particularly bad marksman, and so it was that when he took a number of them around back of the barn a few mornings since, and showed them a target painted on the back of the barn and a bullet embedded in the very center of the bull's eye, the first inquiry was:

"Who fired the shot?"

"I fired it, and from a distance of 200 yards, too," was his earnest reply.

"Oh! rats, rats."

"Come off, now."

"You could not hit the barn at that distance."

But he persisted in his assertion and finally suggested that perhaps some of his friends would like to bet on it. He got two bets, one for a dinner for the crowd and another for a case of champagne. He then brought out two witnesses who solemnly declared that they had seen the shot fired by him from a distance of 200 yards and from a rifle. The witnesses were beyond suspicion and the bets were paid.

During the jubilee that followed the broker confessed that he had painted the target on the barn after he had fired the shot.—New York Herald.

As a result of severals years' experimental work and aided by eminent opticians and others, Herr Eugene Hachk, at Stuttgart, has, it is said, succeeded in perfecting a method of taking instantaneous portraits in the size of the original, and, we suppose, larger if necessary. Inasmuch as the method is to form the subject of a patent in this and other countries, no details are yet available, but it seems that Mr. Hachk employs an artificial illuminant of his own invention, which is ignited by explosion without casting harsh lines on the face of the sitter or inconveniencing him in any way. The full power of the light is utilized by a special system of reflectors, of which particulars are obtainable. The results are spoken of by painters and others as possessing great artistic merit, while practical photographers are said to regard the process favorably. I is even hinted that it will interfere with the business of professional enlargers.

An English railroad has just contracted for 10,000 incandescent electric lamps to be placed in their cars. The lamps are in a box placed over each passenger, and by dropping a penny in the slot the light will burn for a half an hour over the passenger's shoulder. It then goes out automatically.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S ALL THIS WEEK.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

GEORGE W. MONROE And his company of Fun Makers.

Aunt Bridget's Baby!

You Know the Rest.

PRICES—Evening, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. Matinee, 15, 25 and 35c.

Next week Wilbur Opera Company.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

Monday, Sept. 26—one night only.

The happiest laughing hit of two hemispheres,

JANE!

Presented by Chas. Frohman's brilliant company. Prices 25, 50, 75c and $1. Seats now on sale.

WONDERLAND

All this week

MAHOMET,

THE TALKING HORSE,

And one-half score other Curio Hall attractions.

THEATER—Bickley and Bowers, World's Champion Vaudevilles, and Master Eddie Abbott. Ten cents sees all. Theater seats 5 and 10c.

PEOPLE'S : THEATER!

Opening Monday, Sept. 26.

Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Only Opera at People's this Season.

WILBUR OPERA CO.

Correct Repertoire for the Week.

Monday.....
Tuesday Matinee.....Black Hussar
Tuesday Night.....Black Hussar
Wednesday.....Boccacio
Thursday Matinee.....Clover
Thursday Night.....Clover
Friday.....Dorothy
Saturday Matinee.....Royal Middy
Saturday Night.....Falka

PIANO, HARMONY, THEORY.

Miss Mary B. Hollister

Pupil of Martin Krause, Leipzig, Germany. Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, under Otto Beadix, Carl Faelton, Louis Eson, Stephen Emery.

STUDIO NO. 20, HURON BLOCK.

INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN

Mr. Rudolph Brand,

Graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, and pupil of Prof. Adolph Brodsky, and later of Mons. Emile Sauret of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, wishes to announce that he will receive a limited number of pupils for instruction on the violin.

For further information call or address No. 1207 Jefferson street.

Instructions on the Piano!

Miss Anna Beran, late graduate of and teacher in the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stuttgart, Germany, begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for instruction on the piano.

For further information inquire at No. 1207 Jefferson street, (corner 12th) from 10 to 12 a. m., and after October 1st at her studio, No. 331 Superior street, (Scheble Building.)

Columbian Concert

GIVEN BY

THE TOLEDO MAENNERCHOR

At Wheeler's Opera House,

Tuesday, September 27, 1892, at 8 p. m.

A superb orchestra under the leadership of the renowned Mr. Yunck, of Detroit, has been secured.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture—"Freischuetz"..C. M. von Weber
2. (a) Liebeszauber.....Goepfart
   (b) Thursday.....Malloy
   Mr. F. Seubert.
3. Ballade.....Chopin
   Miss Anna Beran.
4. (a) Morgen muss ich fort von hier... Volkelied.
   Good Night.....Noldlinger
   Toledo Maennerchor.
5. One Spring Morning.....Ethelbert Nevin
   Miss Elizabeth S. Doolittle.
6. Overture.....Selection
7. Columbus—"Cantate"—Conducted by the Composer, H. Mohr.

Prize Composition, dedicated to the Toledo Mannerchor and its conductor, Mr. Jos. Wyllt.

Introduction—"Bolero".....Orchestra
(a) Macrosenchor.
(b) Wellenspiel.
(c) Im unendlichen Ozean.
(d) Gebet.
(e) Land.
(f) Die neue Welt.
Orchestra.
Toledo Maennerchor.

Soprano Solo....Miss Elizabeth S. Doolittle
Tenor Solo.....Mr. Jos. Wyllt
Baritone Solo.....Mr. F. Seubert
8. (a) Romance.....Rubenstein
   (b) Fruehlingsnacht.....Schumann-Liszt
   Miss Anna Beran.
9. Star Spangled Banner.....
   Toledo Maennerchor and Orchestra.

Reserved seats free of charge at Fischer's Music Store on Friday Morning.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.

Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH

Now comes the early Autumn,
With peaches fit for eating,
When watermelons are getting ripe
And candidates are treating

TO

SMOKETTES!

FIVE-CENT CIGARS.

The Greatest Vote Makers in the United States.

THE

LELAND & SMITH COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS.

ELEGANT ETCHINGS

(NEW SUBJECTS.)

CHOICE WATER COLORS!

(FROM BEST ARTISTS.)

FRAMES TO ORDER

E. P. LELAND,

327 Superior St.

NEW FALL GOODS!

We have a full stock of very choice designs for the Fall and Winter trade in

Parlor and Chamber Suits!

Dining and Library Goods!

Of the choicest patterns and makes. These special designs we control for this market. We solicit an inspection of our goods and prices at the

Palace Furniture Store

618 JEFFERSON ST.

M. BARTL

WARNING TO BUSY PEOPLE

A New York Physician Gives Valuable Advice.

The Danger From Hard Work and Anxiety.

Experiences in Commercial Life in Manhattanville.

"You need rest," said the physician to the business man. "The trouble is that you are just tired out. Unless you drop all thoughts of business and give your brain a complete rest you won't last much longer. You must take a rest, with change of scene, for at least three months."

"I can't do it," said the worker. "I am unable to leave my business for even three days. A vacation is out of the question."

He went back to business, toiled on, and the result was shown by an obituary announcement not long after. It stated that the toiler had died suddenly from heart failure. This is what the doctors called it. One who knew more about the cause said: "It was nervous exhaustion."

Now, there are hundreds of business men in just this condition. What are they to do? Those who are tired out, run down and debilitated at this trying season will do well to read the following remarkable statements of some well-known people:

Mr. John Blakely, the well-known tobacconist of No. 233 Broadway, says: "For a number of years past I have been troubled with insomnia, nervousness and overwork. It was impossible for me to sleep throughout the night without getting up several times to eat something. A short time ago my attention was brought to a remedy which has proven of great value to me. It is known as Paine's celery compound. I have used several bottles of it and am now able to sleep soundly. It cured me completely, consequently I am a great advocate of its use. I have advised dozens of my friends to use it and believe that it has helped them."

Oliver F. Perry, cashier Tradesmen's National bank, No. 291 Broadway, says: "While I am very seldom ill, I occasionally have been troubled with a pain in my liver. I procured some of Paine's celery compound, and was greatly benefited by it. In fact, it cured me, for I never had any further trouble. I have spread its fame broadcast among my friends."

There are thousands of men and women who have been enabled to follow their pursuits by the timely use of this preparation. It builds up the nervous system and sustains it. Brain and muscle alike are restored to their proper condition. It is not to be confounded with the common preparations so extensively advertised. Being the scientific discovery of a man of science—Prof. Phelps, of Dartmouth College—it has the support of the leading physicians, and the many cases cured by its use prove that its support is merited.—New York World.

FOUGHT BY A HAWK.

A Woman Nearly Killed in an Encounter With an Air Pirate.

North Lyme, Conn., Sept. 24.—Mrs. James Hinckley, of Walnut Hollow, two miles east of here, had an encounter with a hen hawk on Tuesday last that nearly caused her death. Mrs. Hinckley is a widow and manages a farm with the assistance of her only child, a 15-year old girl. While she was throwing corn to her fowls on Tuesday, an immense hawk swooped down and caught a hen in its talons. Without apprehending danger to herself Mrs. Hinckley picked up a stone and threw it at the hawk. The missile struck the bird fairly and seemed to enrage it, for it flew viciously at the woman. Mrs. Hinckley was unable to get hold of anything with which to defend herself. With the idea of attracting someone to her assistance she screamed at the top of her voice, but her daughter had gone on an errand more than a mile distant, consequently her cries were unheard. The hawk's anger was increased by the woman's cries. It flew at her face and when she put up her hands to protect herself, the hawk tore the flesh off her arms and shoulders terribly. Her clothing was torn to shreds and saturated with blood. For 20 minutes the bird fought the woman all over the yard until she fell in a fainting condition.

She would probably have been killed by the bird had not her daughter arrived just as she fell. The girl is vigorous and fearless. Taking in the situation promptly she secured a piece of heavy log chain that hung on a fence and went to her mother's rescue. The hawk turned its attention to the girl, but it soon got a blow across the back with the chain that rendered one of its wings useless, and it then became an easy victim for the girl.

The hawk was one of the largest ever killed hereabouts. It measured five feet two inches across its wings from tip to tip and weighed 13 pounds.

A MIGHTY FLEET OF SHIPS

The Sight New York Will See on October 11.

Gherardi Thinks That the Vessels Will Reach From Off Bay Ridge Up the Hudson River.

New York, Sept. 24.—An officer from the navy department at Washington was at the navy yard yesterday to inform himself relative to the wishes of the committee having in charge the marine parade of October 11 as to the part that the navy should take in it.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Mansfield will superintend the navy part of the parade, and it is certain that the steel cruiser Philadelphia, the double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, the torpedo boat Cushing and the navy tug Narkesta will take part. It is also possible that the Atlanta can be made ready.

Commander Henry Erben of the navy yard will have command of the fleet. The Philadelphia will probably be his temporary flagship.

Admiral Gherardi expects so large a fleet as to make it inadvisable to have the manoeuvres at first proposed.

The United States will have a fleet of at least 20 of the vessels of the new navy. Then, the vessels from Mexico, Chili, Peru, the Argentines, Brazil, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Austria will make a gathering of nearly 100 more.

Admiral Gherardi's present idea is that the big fleet, in order to present a good display and avoid accidents, will be moored bow and stern from off Bay Ridge and stretch along in line up the Hudson river. This will enable the president, accompanied by his cabinet, the foreign ministers and other representatives of the foreign governments who will be accommodated on one of the vessels—probably the Baltimore—to pass in view of the whole line and receive the honors due to them.

It will be the grandest marine picture ever seen.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ONE SIDE OF IT.

Overheard at the Reception and Reported With a Fidelity That Would Do Credit to a Phonograph.

The man's voice—When there was not the slightest reason for it that I could see.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Of course not. What should I know against him? And he may be clever, as you say.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Travels? Oh! every one writes travels nowadays or gets some one else to write them. I saw the book you speak of.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Certainly, he has been abroad, and the writing is not of so very great excellence. He may have written it without help.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Critical? Harsh? What an idea! And I don't dislike him. On the contrary, since you are so much his friend—

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—What do you call friendship?

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—I think I understand perfectly. Ahem! Has your sister concluded to give up her house?

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Pardon me, but at your own showing a woman must think a great deal of a man when she— But never mind! By the way, I have just heard about a nice house in Montclair—you might tell your sister—

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Thanks; but I am afraid I shall be out of town next week.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—No, really—it's a pressing business engagement. I don't know when I shall get back. And then I expect to run across to London.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—You are very kind, but I fear I must forego the pleasure. You're very kind, I'm sure.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Oh, most kind. What could it be but kindness? I haven't written any travels.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Cross? Not at all. Hurt a little? Yes.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Of course I feel—But it doesn't matter in the least what I feel or have felt.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Changed? To you? Angela!

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Dear!

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—But there's nothing to forgive. I ought to ask your pardon on my knees. Oh! do you really mean—

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Yes—yes! Of course I'll come. I'll do anything—

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—London Pshaw! No, indeed—not now!

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—No—unless you'll come with me. Only say you'll come with me and we'll take in Switzerland and Italy. We'll write our travels together.

The woman's voice.

The man's voice—Darling!—Madeline S. Bridges in Truth.

A BAD NEGRO KILLED.

His Death Averts a Probable Race War.

He Was Organizing the Negroes to Attack the Whites—A Posse Fired on and He Falls Pierced by Bullets.

Durant, Miss., Sept. 24.—A race war has been nipped in the bud and the lives of a score of white men and a hundred negroes been saved by the killing of Henry Wabon, who was one of the most notorious negroes in she state. The killing was of a highly sensational character and the whole community has been aroused. It was the outcome of the killing of Johnson Meeks by Capt. Jenkins, city marshal of Durant, on Saturday last.

Jenkins, it will be remembered, attempted to arrest Johnson's brother for theft committed at Greenwood. Johnson tried to prevent the marshal from doing his duty. He stood behind the door of his cabin with an ax upraised. Capt. Jenkins approached the house, but instead of walking into the cabin, he pushed open the door. The ax descended, but before it had fallen half way two bullets found lodgment in the negro's body, and he fell to the ground dead.

Mr. Jenkins was commended on all sides for his quick work, which saved his life. Some of the negroes, however, were turbulent, and this spirit was fed and fostered by Henry Wabon, the leader in all the little insurrections held in this county of late years. The killing of Meeks was on Saturday night. Since then Wabon has been scouring the country to raise a band of avengers. He had three horses to drop under him, and it was reported that he rode night and day. He was heard to say that if he could get anyone to follow him he would show the white folks that they could not kill negroes whenever they pleased.

This remark, now may more like it, spread from mouth to mouth. Wabon's actions were soon reported to Mayor Barger. The latter was equal to the emergency, and called on Marshal Jenkins to raise a large armed posse for the protection of the town. Wild rumors floated in to town and spread like wildfire. As it was understood that Wabon and a large band of negroes were to attack the town last night, every precaution was taken; every road leading into Durant was picketed with armed patrols.

Vehicles and men on horseback and on foot were all halted and made to give an account of themselves, but the attack did not come. This morning Mr. Jenkins, the marshal, rode out with another gentleman to Castalian Springs to see several of the negroes who had overheard some of the conversation referred to. They did not expect to come in contact with Wabon.

About the time Jenkins and his friend reached the Springs, Wabon rode up with his shotgun across his lap and dismounted at the other end of the grounds. He held a short conversation with a colored, but as soon as he discovered Jenkins he mounted and rode off in the opposite direction to Durant.

Col. A. D. Outlaw, the proprietor of the Springs, telephoned Mayor Barger, and an armed posse started at once for the springs. Jenkins was urged not to attempt an arrest, being armed only with a revolver, while the negro had both shotgun and Winchester.

Some little time after Wabon left, Jenkins and his friends started back toward town to meet the posse and go with them in the direction that Wabon was thought to have taken.

Wabon in the meantime rode around about a mile or more and got into the public road ahead of Jenkins, in order as it is supposed, to assassinate him on his return to town. Soon after he reached the road he met the posse telephoned for, who were three in number, coming out in a buggy.

As soon as Wabon discovered the posse he demanded of them if they wanted to arrest him, and upon one of the number answering in the affirmative, he threw up his hands as if to surrender, and then like a flash snatched his gun from his lap and fired both barrels at the party as they were scrambling out of the buggy.

The back part of the buggy was riddled with slugs and bullets. Wabon, as soon as he fired, wheeled his horse and started to gallop away, but his time had come. Three rifles were raised, three reports blending together like a volley rang out and one of the most desperate negroes that ever lived in this country fell from his horse stone dead. Th einquest was held this afternoon, as soon as the jury could be summoned. They found the pockets on the body filled with cartridges, well loaded with buckshot and slugs, and a doubled-barreled gun lay close to the body.

This was not first time Henry Wabon had been pierced by bullets, and it was hard for some to believe that life was gone. On one occasion he fell in a desperate encounter covered with wounds and was thought to be dead. He had received enough of wounds to have killed a dozen or more men, and his race naturally thought he bore a charmed life. It is not believed that any further trouble will occur, as the colored people in the neighborhood are generally peaceful, good citizens, and not disposed to violate the law, except when their prejudices are aroused by bad men.

RETURN OF THE KITE

Received With Honors in Philadelphia.

The Lieutenant's Wife is the Hero of the Hour.

Believed That Verhoeff is Still Alive and Remained Behind on His Own Account.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—As soon as it was known here that the Kite had reached the breakwater, Gavin with Hart and Dr. Wm. E. Hughes, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, began making arrangements to receive the explorers.

Shordy after 8 o'clock the tugs Lillie M. Graham and Charles Killar, the former bearing the members of the relief committee of the academy, consisting of Lawyer Hart, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon and Common Councilman V. C. Smith, the United Press reporter and others left Walnut street wharf.

Included in the party on both tugs were a number of relatives of the explorers. Rev. A. N. Keigwin, of Wilmington, Del., and H. E. Elliott, of Louisville, Ky., were the only members of the party who had relatives in the original Peary expedition. The former is the uncle and the latter the cousin of young Verhoeff, the only member of the expedition who did not return. Also included in the party were several who accompanied the original expedition.

The Kite was first sighted by the Graham off Elnicum island about 9:30. She was gaily decorated with flags of every nation, and as the tug drew near the first person distinguished on the Arctic vessel was Prof. Heilprin, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the leader of the relief expedition. Lieut. Peary was afterward seen waving his hat, and beside him stood his wife.

The welcoming party cheered heartily and the tug was soon made fast to the steamer. The first to greet them were Lieut. and Mrs. Peary. The latter was attired in black silk and wore a pretty bonnet. Her bronzed face was wreathed in smiles and she almost cried for joy when handed a huge bouquet of roses.

She looked anything but like a woman who had spent a winter in the ice fields of Greenland, although her tanned features were a striking contrast to her fair face, which smilingly acknowledged the plaudits of the throng at the Academy of Music, when a reception was given prior to the departure.

The United Press reporter was the first to grasp the hand of Lieutenant Peary. "Was your expedition a success?" was asked.

"I think so," replied the lieutenant, with a vigorous grasp of the hand. "I accomplished all I set out to do."

"Do you believe you discovered the northern coast of Greenland?"

"I believe so without a doubt," was the reply.

"How about the loss of Verhoeff?"

"That is a matter which I referred to very fully in my dispatches from St. Johns. Until I see his relatives I shall say no more."

At this juncture Lieutenant Peary was approached by Rev. Mr. Keigwin and H. D. Elliott, the uncle and cousin of Verhoeff. To them he said after a few words of greeting: "I will tell you all I know later. At present I can only say this: Verhoeff left camp to go ten miles. He took with him a Colt's revolver, fifty rounds of ammunition, a compass, an ax, a heavy suit of clothes and provisions for five days. After being away for one day he returned and left word that if he was not back in four days we were not to look for him. He did not come back and our search failed to find anything of him, except what would leave us to think that he had fallen into an ice chasm on the glacier. A significant fact is that he asked four of the party if they thought I would allow him to remain behind alone. They said 'no.'"

"Thank God," exclaimed Verhoeff's uncle, "he is alive. I am sure of it."

Elliott, Verhoeff's cousin, also expressed his belief that Verhoeff was alive and would turn up all right. The other members of the expedition refused to be interviewed on the subject, saying that it had been agreed that all such information should be given out only by Lieut. Peary.

When asked if he would make another trip, Lieut. Peary replied: "I will if possible."

Mrs. Peary said she had a pleasant experience and saw much that was strange and new. "It was not so lonesome," she said, "for there were men about, and the Esquimaux were very friendly. I used to give them bread and coffee every morning and all of the empty tin cans in which much of our food had been packed. They were perfect prizes to them. They are well meaning people, but so filthy and dirty."

Mrs. Peary further said she would not write a book, but would leave that to her husband. She spoke of delightful snow shoes and toboggan trips and referred to a 200 mile journey she had taken over the ice. A New Year's reception was held to which the Esquimaux came. Lieut. and Mrs. Peary went to the Lafayette hotel; others of the explorers went to the homes of friends.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Two Young Ladies Imprisoned in a Cavern Under Tallulah Falls.

A most thrilling story comes from Tallulah Falls, in which two of Georgia's fairest daughters figure as principals. Miss Sallie K. Moss, of Athens, and a young lady companion, were taking a midday stroll at the falls, and in their journey they decided to explore the grand cavern. Down the winding descent the two ladies continued. Presently they found that they could go no further. Turning to retrace their steps they were horrified to find that they were unable to ascend the steep cliffs which they had passed down. Effort after effort failed to bring relief, and when overcome with exhaustion they sat down in the dark roaring depths of the cavern to wait to be discovered, which they realized was their only chance for rescue. There the two girls sat almost deafened by the rushing falls of Tallulah river. Time passed slowly and hours seemed like ages. The conglomeration of insect songs told of the approach of night and their hearts grew weaker. At home the parents and friends of the fair prisoners were equally as anxious. When night threw her sable mantle over the mountain, the absence of Miss Moss and her friend became the sensation of the falls. Believing that the two ladies had become imprisoned in the hills, relief parties were organized. Till midnight they searched in vain. About 1 o'clock the prisoners saw the lanterns of the searching parties, but could not scream loud enough to attract their attention, and for another three hours they remained prisoners while in plain view of their friends.

About 10 o'clock in the morning Mr. Will Moss heard their cries and discovered their location, but found, when he approached, that he could not reach them. There they stood on a large bowlder in plain view, but out of reach and frantic with fright. Ropes were secured and tied together till they were long enough to reach the bottom of the cavern. The young ladies tied the ropes around their waists and were drawn to the top of the cavern.

ALL THAT AILED WILLIE.

Willie came in at dusk by way of the back alley. One eye was closed, there was a big knob over the other, his nose was bloody, his cheeks were scratched, and bruised, and his coat was torn all the way up the back.

"I know what's the matter with you," said Johnny, "You've had another fight with Bob Stapleford, and you got licked."

"No," said Willie, with dignity, "I wasn't licked. I was outclassed."—Chicago Tribune.

A POSSIBILITY.

Mrs. Pinkerton (sorrowfully)—If my husband would only stop playing poker I could have a new bonnet like yours.

Mrs. Witherby—If he had stopped playing with my husband before they began the last time you might have had this.—Life.

MEN'S HIGH GRADE

CORK SOLE SHOES

IMPORTED

CALF AND ENAMELED LEATHER.

ALL HAND-MADE.

NETTLETON'S,

221 Summit St.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

Resolutions Adopted by Toledo Post and Other Guests.

The following is taken from the Washington Post of Monday last:

Toledo post, G. A. R., and the other passengers on the special train from Toledo, O., to Washington, D. C., over the Wheelig & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio railways, to attend the national encampment, assembled on their arrival at Washington by electing Post Commander P. H. Dowling as chairman and Col. H. S. Bunker as secretary.

On motion the following were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressing the appreciation of the passengers for the many courtesies extended to them by Comrade J. M. Hall, G. P. A., of the W. & L. E. R. R., in charge of the special train:

R. H. Cochran, J. K. Hamilton, A. M. Woolson, H. S. Bunker, Henry Tracy, R. G. Bacon, Mrs. J. D. Irving, J. S. Kountz.

The committee so appointed, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the delegates and visitors to the twenty-sixth national encampment, G. A. R., who have availed themselves of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio route desire to express their appreciation of and thanks for the untiring care and energy shown by Comrade and Col. J. M. Hall, general passenger agent, in looking after our comfort and pleasure.

"Resolved, That we express our gratification with the route chosen and take pleasure in saying that the magnificent scenery and historic points along which we have passed, combined with the good management of the railroad officials, have made our trip to Washington an occasion long to be cherished for its delightful memories."

It was with loud acclaim observed,

"What's the matter with Hall?"

"He's all right!"

R. H. Cochran, J. K. Hamilton, H. S. Bunker, Elizabeth Mansfield Irving, R. G. Bacon, A. M. Woolson, Henry Tracy, P. H. Dowling, chairman; H. S. Bunker, secretary.

HE DENIES THE CHARGE.

Fred H. Whipple Brings Habeas Corpus Proceedings—The Hearing Postponed.

Fred H. Whipple, the manager of "O'Dowd's Neighbors," a dramatic company, who was arrested Thursday night upon a warrant from Pittsfield, Mass., charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses, commenced habeas corpus proceedings against Sheriff Ryan Friday. He was taken before Judge Stone at 3 p. m., upon the writ of habeas corpus, where there was a hotly contested case. His attorneys, Judge Hutchins, Echo M. Heisley, esq., and L. A. Schwab, esq., contested his removal on the grounds that the papers upon which the sheriff held him were insufficient. Whipple says that the whole affair is a blackmailing scheme. He drew a check for $100 on himself, he says, while needing ready money in Pittsfield, Mass. A friend introduced him at a bank and he received the cash for it. He says that the check has never been presented for payment, and that it would have been paid at any time. The case was continued until to-day at the request of Prosecuting Attorney W. B. Neff. It was necessary to send to Columbus to secure the affidavit given to Governor McKinley upon which the requisition from the governor of Massachusetts was honored. The case will be tried here upon its merits.

Mr. Whipple has many friends in this city, and the sheriff's office was crowded with them yesterday. He could have secured $100,000 bail if necessary, but as he was accused of being a fugitive from justice he could not be admitted to bail. Mr. Whipple was formerly a newspaper man in this city. He was also in newspaper work in Toledo and Detroit. He was city electrician of Detroit for a number of years, and was prominently engaged in electrical work in St. Louis. He is now editor of a journal devoted to electrical interests. He is not a man who would be taken for a criminal. He was given the most convenient quarters with which the sheriff could accommodate him. Mr. Whipple said to a Leader reporter that he had booked his company for Pittsfield, Mass., for a date only a few weeks hence. He says he was there recently, and he would not have thought of going there again if he had been guilty. He is very much annoyed by his arrest, inasmuch as it delays his business.—Cleveland Leader, 23d.

CORNER STONE LAYING

At the Broadway M. E. Church—Program for the Occasion.

The dedicatory service of the foundation and corner stone of the new Broadway Methodist Episcopal church will be held Sunday, September 25, at 3:30 p m. Following is the program:

Anthem—By three choirs from Broadway M. E., Presbyterian and Oliver Place Baptist churches.
Invocation—Rev. B. K. Orman.
Hymn 248—Rev. J. C. Sinclair.
Prayer—Rev. G. E. Hiller.
Anthem—By three choirs.
Responsive Scripture—Led by Rev. G. H. Priddy.
Scripture Lesson—Rev. C. B. Holding.
Hymn 861—Rev. N. S. Brackney.
Address—Rev. A. J. Fish, D. D.
AAdress—Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller.
Address—Rev. P. P. Pope, D. D.
Contents of Box and Collection—Rev. J. H. Bechards.
Formal Dedication—Rev. P. P. Pope, D. D.
Prayer—Rev. S. L. Roberts.
Doxology.
Benediction—Rev. Wm. Sheridan.

OCTOBER RACES.

Program of the Event at the Exposition Grounds.

Following is the speed program for the fall meeting, beginning October 11, of the Toledo Exposition company:

First Day—Tuesday, October 11.

Yearling—Trot or pace	$ 25
2:28 class—Trotting	250
2:20 class—pacing	250

Second Day—Wednesday, October 12.

Two-year-old—Trotting	$ 75
2:45 class—Trotting	200
2:40 class—Pacing	200

Third Day—Thursday, October 13.

Three-year-old—Trotting	$150
2:34 class—Trotting	250
Free-for-all—Trot or pace	300

Yearling race, half miles, two in three. If this meeting is a success the company will immediately begin to make arrangements for a big time to be held next year, when purses of $10,000 will be offered. These meetings are being held to ascertain at what season of the year the people prefer races.

Secretary Willard Smith.

Mr. Willard Smith leaves for his new field of labor at Albany next week. At a recent meeting of the Y. M. C. A. board of directors the following was unanimously adopted and a copy forwarded to Albany:

Whereas, Mr. Willard H. Smith, general secretary of this association since January 1, 1888, has voluntarily tendered his resignation to this board, with a view to accepting a similar position at Albany, N. Y.; and

Whereas, Said resignation at his earnest request has this day been accepted, now therefore,

Be, and it is hereby resolved, That the sincere thanks of our board and association are due and are hereby tendered Mr. Smith for his uniformly faithful and untiring labors whilst connected with this association; that with our united best wishes for his continued success and prosperity, we hereby commend him to the Albany association or to any other field to which he may be called, as an efficient secretary, a cultured gentleman, an upright man, a faithful friend, a true citizen and an earnest worker for the cause of Christ.

Further, be it resolved, That a copy duly signed by the president and attested by the executive committee be forthwith transmitted to Mr. Smith.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY!

FURNITURE!

CARPETS, STOVES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

ON EASY PAYMENTS.

WE ASK NO INTEREST—WE OFFER NO DISCOUNT.

We will not tell you that
We will sell goods below cost, but
We will say that
We will give you a square deal.

Our past Reputation will Guarantee that you will be Well Treated. Parties just starting Housekeeping will find it to their Interest to call on us.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

129-131 SUMMIT STREET,

BET. JEFFERSON AND MONROE. - - RETAIL SIDE.

We Combine
First-Class Work
with
Moderate Prices.

A Question for Answer?

A woman of Dauphin county, Pa., is preparing an inlaid table for the Columbian exposition, which is to contain a piece of wood from the ballustrade of Independence hall, on which the hands of Washington and members of continental congress rested many times in the early days of the country's history; also wood from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, a piece of the yoke of the old Liberty bell, and wood from the house where the first American flag was made; a piece of wood from the old ship Constitution; from a pillar of Independence hall and other ancient woods. It is intended to have the table ready for the opening of the exposition in October. What are our manual training girls doing for Ohio?

The A. O. U. W.

Wabash lodge, No. 12, Toledo, is having a large increase in membership.

Hampden lodge, No. 83, Canton, initiated fourteen candidates at the last meeting.

Eleven deaths have occurred in the grand jurisdiction of Ohio since August 23.

Each family of the deceased members will receive $2,000.

The average age of the members in Ohio is one year and four months less than one year ago, by reason of the addition of young candidates who joined during the year.

Lincoln lodge, No. 8, initiated one candidate at the last meeting.

For the Toledo Boys' Home.

Mr. Leonard Barnes, of the Woolson Spice company, a former student of the Business college, commenced giving lessons in penmanship at the Boy's Home last Wednesday evening. There are now 12 boys at the home and more are expected. Donations of clothing, as well as cash are urgently needed to meet the requirements of the Home, which is at present located at 124 Illinois street. Those having clothing to give, who can not conveniently leave it at the Home may send a postal to Mrs. H. B. Tillinghast, 121 Eleventh street, who is chairman of the committee on clothing, and it will be called for.

Arrested for Cutting a Young Man.

F. J. Thomas and Fred Richards were arrested to-day for having been engaged in a cutting scrape last Sunday night on the corner of Tecumseh and Ewing streets. The victim was a young man named Block. The facts in the case were given to the police by some friend of one of the participants. Thomas and Richards are charged with cutting with intent to kill, and it will probably prove a very serious matter.

Located the Pumps.

Yesterday Messrs. Brown, Greene and Romeis, of the gas board, went to Van Buren and located the proposed pumping station at a point half a mile from the village, near the big turtle.

The contract calls for the completion of the work within 60 days, and it is proposed that the contract shall be carried out to the letter.

Little Bit of Worldly Deal.

Application was filed in common pleas court to-day by Charles Pratt, Milton Taylor, M. L. Ransom, Aaron Chesbrough, George E. Pomeroy, Geo. A. Chase, A. L. Smith, Mathias W. Day, trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian church, to exchange a one-third interest in lots 487 and 488, Vistula division, for subdivisions 1 and 2 and part of 3 and 4; also to sell a portion of the property.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, there will be a temperance mass meeting held in the German M. E. church, for the foreign-speaking population of Toledo. The program will consist of addresses by Dr. McGaw, Miss Frederick, Mrs. Keith, Rev. Hiller, Mr. Bartlett, Rev. Ormond, Rev. Wahl, Mrs. Turner, Rev. Fisk, songs and other interesting features.

The Columbia Concert.

The Columbia concert to be given by the Toledo Maennerchor at Wheeler's opera house, Tuesday evening, September 27, promises to be the event of the season. A superb orchestra under the leadership of the renowned Mr. Yunck, of Detroit, has been secured, and with the rest of the excellent program a rare treat is in store.

Gospel Services.

Mrs. Henry Waite, assisted by several ladies from Trinity church, will have charge of the gospel service at the Y. W. C. A. rooms to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The subject is Africa, and will be a missionary meeting.

All young women are cordially invited.

NO MORE SMOKE.

The best smoke consumer known. Guaranteed to consume all the smoke, increase the draft, save 10 to 15 per cent. of fuel, keeps the grate clear from clinkers. For full explanation address, Tho. Beckett, cor. Missouri and Junction ave., Toledo, Ohio. Correspond with Chas. Suhr, Norwalk, Ohio.

REMOVED THE CAUSE.

Health Officials Tear Down the Madge Buildings.

As stated in yesterday's Bee, the case of S. D. Madge and wife, who were arrested for failing to comply with an order of the health board to tear down thier frame buildings at Nos. 811, 813, 815 and 817 Summit street, was continued by Judge Sala until to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Madge appeared in police court this morning to defend the case, and while they were waiting for the matter to come up Health Officer Fisher sent a gang of about fifteen men to the scene with instructions to raze the buildings to the ground. This was done, and when the defendants answered to their names they were informed that their rookeries existed no more. Scene.

East Side Quarantine.

The quarantine station on the East Side is to be continued indefinitely. Health Officer Fisher told the police commissioners last evening that in his judgment it should not be discontinued. He said that emigrants who required inspection were coming in every now and then. Three suspicious looking emigrants came in Thursday night, he said from Quebec, via Detroit. One of them escaped and went to some place near Auburndale, and that the remaining two were in the custody of the sanitary officers. He suggested that it was quite an expense to keep them here and feed them, and asked the board to take some action in the matter.

Inasmuch as the Lake Shore road has refused to transport them it was decided to give them a clean bill of health from the government inspector and then start them toward their destination over the Clover Leaf route.

Common Pleas Court Opens Monday.

On Monday morning the common pleas court will begin its grind.

Judge Harmon will have the criminal docket and Judge Pugsley will call the dockets.

There are about sixty criminal cases to be examined by the grand jury. There are always original cases which, with the council cases, will make a docket of 70 to 75 cases to be tried next term. This is a much larger criminal docket than last year, or for several years.

The civil docket is unusually large, and promises to be exceedingly intereting.

Getting Ready at the Schools.

Prof. Compton called a meeting of the principals of buildings on the 21st, and requested them to take such steps as were necessary to prepare for a proper observance of Columbus day. The superintendent is very enthusiastic over this celebration. The Jefferson school teachers held a meeting on the 23d to consider the subject. They have already about $6 towards a flag and propose to raise enough more to fling a beautiful banner to the breeze on the 21st of October. Suitable exercises will be prepared by the various schools.

Do You Own a Baby.

A social that will be somewhat unique is to be held in the First Baptist church Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

It is called a baby social, and is open to babies 3 years old and under, and all their relatives and friends are invited.

Those not owning babies—you are not allowed to beg, buy or borrow one—must pay a small admission fee, but every fortunate mother is cordially invited to be present and bring her little one—or two, all she possesses under the required age.

Light refreshments will be served, and a good deal of enjoyment is anticipated.

Suit for Damages.

To-day in the United States court James Rooney filed suit for damages amounting to $467 against the owners of the schooner Geo. W. Davis for damages to a dredge arising out of a collision in the D. & M. bayou last July.

Corner Stone Laying.

The dedicating service of the corner stone of the new Broadway M. E. church will be held Sabbath afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Revs. Dr. Fish, S. D. Hutsinpiller p. m. Revs. Dr. Fish, S. D. Hutsinpiller and Dr. P. P. Pope will deliver short addresses. The people are invited.

Helping Out the Park Board.

To-day the sinking fund trustees purchased $25,000 of park bonds with a view of helping the park board.

William Steinway of New York has given 10,000 marks for the memorial church to Emperor Frederick, which the Empress Frederick is about to build in Germany.

Sight is Priceless

YOUR EYES

Are too valuable to experiment with. Gould Bros., Opticians, make a thorough diagnosis of your case and prescribe the proper spectacles. If you desire high class work call at 231 St. Clair street, Boody House Block.

NEW YORK HOUSE

13 St. Clair Street,

MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that has direct connection with all Depots by the horse railways.

J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

LATE MARKETS.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 471,286 bushels and at five other western points 668,792 bushels, aggregate 1,140,078 bushels. On receipts at the same points were 1,030,009 the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the bushels, including 584,845 bushels of northwestern wheat, leaving for the five other western points 446,064 bushels compared with 668,792 bushels to-day.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were wheat 457,547 bushels and flour to an aggregate of 850,000 bushels.

The exports from the same ports in a week have been wheat 1,508,000 bushels, corn 300,000 bushels, oats 190,000 bushels.

Bradstreets makes the exports in a week from both coasts, flour and wheat 3,711,000 bushels, previous week 3,384,000 bushels. Less wheat and more flour from last week, than previous week. The exports in the corresponding week in 1891, corn and wheat, both coasts, equalled 4,711,000 bu.

The salient points in the above statements are, that the receipts of wheat at eight western points—which is an index of the whole movement—exceed the receipts in corresponding week in 1891 by 878,000 bu., and the exports in 1891 exceed 1892 same week just 1,000,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday show that the cholera ships are getting ready to sail again. It is a large increase over any day for a long time, and but for this clearance the shipments of wheat would have been 400,000 bu. less than previous week. It is about the only bull factor on the list. The weather continues beautiful, and the wheat receipts large. We do not recall any larger week's movement. The visible supply statement is expected to show another large increase.

Wheat opened firm this morning all along the line, and has shown considerable strength all day, closing a shade higher.

Corn has also improved, opening lower, but more than regaining the loss.

In New York at 12 o'clock October wheat closed at 79 1-2c, and December at 82 5-8c, a gain on each of 1-8c. September corn closed at 53 1-8c, and October 53 1-8c, a gain on each of 1-8c. October oats at 33 1-8c, a gain of 1-8c.

In Chicago October wheat closed at 74c and December at 76 5-8c, a gain on each of 1-4c; September corn at 45 3-4c and October at 46c, a gain on each of 1-2c. October oats steady.

In Toledo the business reported for future delivery to-day is not so large as yesterday. Prices have been quite steady all day, but close a fraction higher. Say September 3-8c, October 1-4c, December 1-8c, May 1-4c. On the call December sold at 77 1-2 to 77 3-8 and 77 1-2c and closed at 77 1-2c; May at 82 3-4c. On the regular board September sold at 75 to 75 1-8c, October at 75 1-4, December at 77 3-4 to 78 1-8c, closing at 78c; May at 82 7-8 to 83 1-4c.

Cash wheat was in better demand. No. 2 sold at 74 1-2 to 74 3-4c and closed at 74 1-2c. Sales of 50,000 bushels No. 3 soft at 68 to 68 1-2c, closing at 68 1-4c; December sold at 72 1-4, sales of 60,000 bushels; No. 4 soft at 60 1-2c in L. S. at 64c. Rye and wheat at 52 1-2c. Wheat and rye at 60c.

Corn—No. 2 at 46 1-2 to 46 3-4c; No. 2 white at 48c. On the call October sold at 47c. Rye—No. 2 at 58 1-2c; No. 3 at 52 to 52 1-2; rejected at 42c.

Clover seed was largely dealt in and the market may be quoted 5c lower. On the call October sold at 6.40; November at 6.40; December at 6.50. On the regular board prime for cash sold at 6.40; October at 6.40 to 6.35, closing at 6.40; November at 6.40; December at 6.45 to 6.40; January at 6.50.

The free-lunch eaters of New York city consume daily two tons of potato salad, a ton and a half of beans, 250 gallons of beef stew and a hundredweight of caviare, not to mention the large quantities of cheese, Frankfurter sausage, pickles, olives, corned beef, macaroni, etc.

"IT CANNOT BE, AND YET IT IS!"

YES, IT IS A DECIDED FACT THAT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WILL BUY MORE

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT DRAPER & NUGENT'S!

THAN A HORSE CAN DRAW. ALMOST ENOUGH TO FURNISH A COTTAGE. AND THE BEAUTY OF THE FACT IS THAT THE HUNDRED DOLLARS CAN BE PAID IN TEN MONTHS BY PAYMENTS. CALL AND SEE US BY ALL MEANS WHEN IN NEED OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES OR ANYTHING IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING LINE.

Draper & Nugent, 318 Monroe Street.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Speculation Not As Active As Usual.

R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

Quotations From All Over the World —What is Being Done in the Grain Pits—General Mention.

Dun's Review.

New York, Sept. 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The alarm about cholera has vanished, and trade in every direction shows all the improvement that was expected. The south is a little dull because cotton is low in price and late, but a little improvement has been seen during the week. In a few quarters at the west farmers are holding back wheat for higher prices, so that collections are retarded. But the general tenor of advices is exceedingly favorable. The volume of business continues larger than a year ago. Collections are exceptionally good on the whole, and although money is inactive and in increasing demand at nearly all points, the supply is ample for all legitimate needs. Gold exports have ceased, foreign exchange has declined and the money market is at present without disturbing features.

"Speculation is not on the hole active enough to have a disturbing influence. Wheat has recovered 1 3-8c, but sales here have only been 6,000,000 bushels. Western receipts in four days have been 5,700,000 bushels, while the exports from Atlantic ports have been 953,000. Foreign advices no longer promise an unusual demand.

Corn has declined 2 1-4 cents and oats 3-4 of a cent. Speculations in cotton has been large, sales reaching 750,000 bales, and the price has been advanced 3-16 by the covering of short sales. Pork products are a shade stronger. In coffee, speculation has advanced the price a cent and a quarter. Business at Boston is sound and large in volume. Improvement is seen in groceries at Philadelphia. Trade is improving in paints, oil and glass. At Baltimore business is satisfactory and quiet with the south. At Pittsburg trade is satisfactory and gradually increasing. At Cincinnati the wholesale jewelry trade reports sale in August 50 per cent. greater than last year. Business at Cleveland is improving in nearly all departments, especially in rolled products and in lumber, which has advanced $2 to $3 per M. At Detroit business is increasing in dry goods, drugs and shoes.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 211, as compared with totals of 182 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 244.

Petroleum.

New York, Sept. 24.—The petroleum market opened steady, and after small sales became dull and remained so until the close. Pennsylvania oil spot sales none. October option sales 7,000 bbls; opening at 54 1-2c, the highest price was 54 1-2c, the lowest 54 3-8c, closing at 54 1-2c. Lima oil no sales. Total sales 7,000 bbls.

Oil City, Sept. 24.—National Transit certificates opened at 54 1-8c, the highest price was 54 1-2c, the lowest 54 1-8c, closing at at 54 3-8c. Sales 32,000 bbls, clearances 36,000 bbls, shipments 81,395 bbls, runs 64,450 bbls.

Cotton.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Cotton—The market is steady and 1-16c higher. Middling at 7 1-8c. Receipts none, shipments none, stock 29,300 bales, sales 1,700 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 24.—Cotton—The market is very firm. Middling at 7 3-16c. Receipts 106 bales, shipments 450 bales, stock 22,249 bales, sales 300 bales.

New York, Sept. 24.—Cotton—Net receipts all all United States ports during the week were 119,000 bales, for the same week last yaer 218,022 bales; total receipts at all United States ports to date 262,192 bales, same date last year 438,275 bales; exports for the week 44,833 bales, same week last year 59,754 bales; total exports to date 86,727 bales, same date last year 138,069 bales; stock at all United States ports 538,752 bales, same time last year 52,710 bales; stock at all interior towns 48,496 bales, same time last year 40,732 bales; stock at Liverpool 1,175,000 bales, same time last year 711,000 bales; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 46,000 bales, same time last year 80,000 bales.

Dry Goods.

New York, Sept. 24.—The dry goods market was without new interest, business tending to moderate at this period.

Wool.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—The market is quiet and prices steady. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@29c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32@33c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 24 1-2@25c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 32@33c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28@33c, medium washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 33@34c, Canada washed combing at 31@33c, tub-washed, choice, at 36@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@27c, coarse at 24@25c. Montana at 16@22c, territorial fine at 13@21c.

London, Sept. 24.—At the wool sales to-day 14,301 bales of an average quality were offered. The attendance was large and the competition brisk for good cross-breds and merinos. Inferior grades were not in demand. Following are the sales to-day in detail and the prices obtained: New South Wales, sales 3,100 bales—Scoured at 7 1-4d@1s 7 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 6 1-4d@1s 2 1-2d, do greasy at 5d @1s 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 3@9d. Queensland, sales 1,200 bales—Scoured at 11 1-2d@1s 2 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 8 1-2d@1s 1d, greasy at 4 3-4@10d, do locks and pieces at 3 1-4@6 3-4d. Melbourne and Victoria, sales 3,000 bales—Scoured at 6 1-2d@1s 10d, do locks and pieces at 6 1-4d@1s 2 1-2d, greasy at 5d& 1s 1 2d, do locks and pieces at 3@9d. Tasmania, sales 200 bales—Greasy at 5 1-2@8d, do locks and pieces at 3@5 1 2d. New Zealand, sales 5,700 bales—Scoured at 9 1-2d@1s 5 1-2d, do locks and pieces at 7 1 2d@1s 2 1-2d, greasy at 4 1-4@9d, do locks and pieces at 3@7 3-4d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, sales 1,200 bales—Scoured at 1s 1-2d@1s 11-2d, greasy at 5 1-2@8 1-2d.

Live Stock.

Kansas City, Sept. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 6,500 head, shipments 5,000 head. The market was dull; natives steady, Texans weak to lower. Sales of dressed beef and shipping steers at $3.10@3.65 per cwt, cows at $1.20@2.25, Texas and Indian steers at $1.80@2.25, stockers and feeders at $2.40@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts 4,000 head, shipments 10,000 head. The market was steady to strong; closing easy. Sales of all grades at $4.40@5.45 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $5.15@5.30.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head, shipments 100 head. The market was dull; muttons 25c and lambs 50c lower than last week. Muttons at $3.80@4.75 per cwt, lambs at $5.25.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, new, 74c; white wheat, No. 2, 76c. Rye—No. 2, new, 46c. Corn—No. 2, 48c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 33c.

Provisions—(Corrected daily by Charles Meyers)—Very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 12c; 15 lbs average, 12c; 12 lbs. and under, 12 1-2c; shoulders, 9c; scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 10c; smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c; by bbl., 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8 1-2c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 10 1-2c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 7 1-2@8c bbl. Hogs—Good demand, 6 1-2@7c. All kinds smoked meat very firm, but scarce. Butter—Scarce and higher; Elgin creamery, 25@26c; gathered creams, 24@25c; fancy Ohio creamery, 23@24c; fancy northwestern creamery, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 20@21c; prime to choice, 18@19c; medium, 14@16c; common, 8@10c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—(Corrected daily by E. A. Rood)—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, 70@80c per bushel; $2 10@2 30 per barrel; green beans, 60@75c per bu; new wax beans, $1 25@1 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $1 00@1 50 per doz; beets, 50c bu; onions, 20c per doz; $1@1 00 per bushel; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, 30@40c per bushel; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 bbl; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Bartlett pears, $1 75@2 25 bus; Pickle pears, $1 00@1 25 per bu; peaches, 1-3 bu. basket, 90@1 00; bu. basket, $2 25@3 50; California fruits—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 per box; plums, $2 50@3 00 per case; peaches, $1 50 per case. New apples, scarce and high, 90@1 00 per bu; strictly fancy, $1 10 per bu; $2 75@3 25 per bbl.

Fruits—Fine Crawford peaches, peck baskets, 75@90c; bushel baskets, $2 25@3 50; choice N. Y. state plums, 1-6 bu basket, 60@75c; choice white peaches, $1 75@250; nutmeg melons, 40@75c doz; $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by Fulton Market)—Dressed and live chickens light demand; live, 9@10c per lb; old, dressed, 11c; old, live, 7@9c; spring ducks, demand light; dressed, 10c; live, 7@8c; turkeys, 9c; woodcock, 25c each; partridge, 30c each.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50; white fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—Scarce; White (upper lake) 7c; No. 2 pickere, 6c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 6c; catfish, 8c.

Turpentine—Savannah quiet at 25 3-4c per gallon.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 17@18c.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; Eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 41c; boiled, 44c. These figures are for barrels. Lard oil, No. 1, 42c, extra, No. 1, 52c; extra winter strain, 64c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15 1-2c; good, 17 1-2c; prime, 18 1-2c; Green Santos, fancy, 22 1-2c; Roasted Java Mandheling, 25c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 18@23c; German packages, 21 1-4c; Lion packages, 21 1-4c; Arbosa packages, 21 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $11 00@12 00; No. 2, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $16 00; middlings, $18 00 and $1 00 more in sacks.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 25; spring family, $4 75@5 25; winter patent, $4 75@5 25; fancy, $5 00@5 25; winter family, $4 75@5 25; extra, $3 50@4 00; low grade, $3 50. $1 00 more in bags.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 6c; Standard, Powdered, 5 3-4c; Cutloaf, 6c; Cubes, 5 3-4c; Fine Granulated, 5.31c; Standard A, 5.18c; Off A's, 4.94@5.06c; light Extra C's, 4.69@4.81c; Good Extra C's, 4 1-4@4 1-2c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@23c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 85@2 00 per bu; western, $ 150@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c; per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2c per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 23@32c; foreign, 63c per lb.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Prints.

Pacific Fancy, 6c; Cocheco Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Windsor Fancy, 6c; Allen's Fancy, 5 1-2c; Manchester Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Staples, 5 1-2c; American, 3-4 Indigo, 5 3-4c; American Shirting, 4 3-4c; Arnold "B" Indigo, 9c; Arnold "C" Indigo, 8c; Harmony Fancy, 4 1-4c; Hamilton Rep Robes, 6c; Pacific Robes, 6c; Allen's Robes, 6c; Allen's Patch Work, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 6c; Allen's Purple, 6c; Hamilton Figured Red, 6c; Pacific Figured Red, 6c; Allen Figured Red, 6c; M. W. 4-4 Plain Oil Red, 10c; X Washington Oil Red, 8c; M. W. 3-4 Oil Red, 7c; S. 3-4 Oil Red, 6c; India Oil Red, 5 1-2c; Palermo Oil Red, 5c; Vienna Oil Green, Blue and Orange, 6c; Steel River Percales, 8c.

Ginghams.

Amoskeag staples, 7c; Falcon staples, 4 3-4c; Normandie dress, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8c; Everett dress, 8c; Bon Ton dress, 7 1-2c; Beechwood dress, 7c; Hadley dress, 6 1-2c; Wellington dress, 6 1-2c.

Dress Goods.

Angora Camlets, 10 1-2c; Zaara Melange, 10 1-2c; India Cashmere, 10 1-2c; Inverness 36 inch., 10c; Tokio Repps, 8 1-2c; Turners, 24 inch., 16c; Turners, 36 inch, 24c; Turners, 36 inch., 32 1-2c; 3-4 Real Lustre, 12 1-2c; Clan Tartans, 10c; Lawrence Fancies, 20c; 3-4 Poplin Lustre, 8 1-2c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Arlesian Cords, 7 1-2c; Elder Downs, 37 1-2c; Cordovan Cords, 7 1-2c; Oxford 36 inch. Sackings, 20c; All Wool 28 inch. Sackings, 21c; Roonadle 36 inch. Fancy, 40c; Camels 36 inch. Fancy, 25c; No. 415 All Wool 36 inch. Sackings, 35c; 1079 36 inch. Sackings, 37 1-2c; 50 inch. Broadcloaths, $1 00; 50 inch. 1600 Sackings, 47 1-2c; B. A. W. Cashmeres, 12 1-2c; "B" Cashmeres, 15c; N. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 18c; M. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 24c; 107 Henrietta Black and Colors, 35c; A. 10 Henrietta Black and Colors, 47 1-2c.

39 Inch Black Henriettas.

C C, 14c; Esser, 15c; S, 20c; E 5, 20c; XX, 25c; XXX, 30c.

Oriental, 40c; Red and Green, 35c; Plain Cardinal, 35c.

Cream Damasks.

No. 135, 35c; No. 142, 40c; No. 163 X, 45c; No. 221, 50c.

White Damasks.

No. 14, 37 1-2c; No. 24, 40 1-2c; No. 44, 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 98, 65 1-2c; No. 102, 75 1-2c; Red Border, 33 1-2c; 50 1-2c; No. 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 95, Red Border, 35 1-2c; Red Border, 40 1-2c.

"A" Chambrays.

All colors, 10c.

Selesias.

2 X, 8c; 3 X, 9 1-2c; 4 X, 11c; 5 X, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 92 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 226 Fancy, 16c; 95 Fancy, 16c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Percalines, 12c; Cambrics, 4 1-4c; Paddings, 9c.

Linen Canvas.

100 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 10 1-2c; 200 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 12c; 300 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 14c.

Corset Jeans.

Victoria Black, Slates and White, 7c; Conestoga Browns and Slates, 6c.

Crinolines.

Black, White, Slate and Brown, 75c pc; Rutledge Linings, 5 1-2c.

White Blankets.

Alton 10-4, 75c pair; Atlantic 10-4, 75c pair; Arabian 10-4, $1 50 pair; Amsburg 10-4, $1 00 pair; Ausonia 10-4, $1 20 pair; Alhambra 10-4, $1 40 pair; Adline 10-4, $1 40 pair; Bradford 10-4, $1 80 pair; Pacific Scarlet 10-4, $2 50 pair; Beacon White 10-4, $2 25 pair, Globe 10-4, $2 50 pair; Devonshire 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $3 00 pair; Manitoba 10-4, $3 75 pair; Columbia No. 190 11-4, $4 50 pair; Columbia No. 200, 11-4, $6 00 pair; St. Joaquin 11-4, $5 25 pair; D Valley 11-4, $6 50.

Horse Blankets.

Kansas Square, 90c net each; Oxford Square, $1 00 net each; Berlin S Square, $1 10 net each; 5-A Trader Square, $1 20 net each; Plunger Square, $1 25 net each; 5-A Magic Square, $1 50 net each; 5-A Cold Wave Square, $2 00 net each; 5-A Trojan Square, $2 00 net each; 5-A Diamond Square, $2 25 net each; 5-A 300 Square, $2 50 net each; 5-A Norwegian Square, $2 75 net each; 5-A No. 51 Russian, $3 25 net each; 5-A No. 53 Russian, $3 25 net each; Arctic Cut, 90c net each; Hudson Cut, $1 00 net each; Albany Cut, $1 25 net each; 5-A 5-kille, $1 25 net each.

Gray Blankets.

Franklin 48-70, 80c pair; Franklin 58-72, 90c pair; Columbia 10-4, $1 00 pair; Conqueror 10-4, $1 25 pair, Arctic 10-4, 1 37 1-2 pair; Lama 10-4, $1 37 1-2 pair; California Camp 10-4, $1 50 pair; Pilgrim 11-4, $2 25 pair; National Wool, X, $4 00 pair.

Comforts.

"D," $7 00 net per doz; E E, $8 00 net per doz; J H, $9 00 net per doz; V E, $12 00 net per doz; N, $12 00 net per doz; C S, $13 00 net per doz; X, $15 00 net per doz; 33, $17 00 net per doz; 50 F, $18 00 net per doz; H-4, $19 00 net per doz; 55, $20 00 net per doz; C-6, $24 00 net per doz; P-3, $30 00 net per doz; Bunting Comforters, $15 00 net per doz; Crib Comforters, $9 00 net per doz.

Canton Flannels (Unbleached.)

No. 10 Tri-State, 4 3-4c; No. 20 Tri-State, 5 1-2c; No. 30 Tri-State, 6 1-2c; No. 40 Tri-State, 7 1-2c; No. 50 Tri-State, 8c; No. 60 Tri-State, 9c; No. 70 Tri-State, 10c; No. 80 Tri-State, 12c.

Canton Flannels (Bleached.)

No. 15 Tri-State, 6c; No. 25 Tri-State, 7c; No. 35 Tri-State, 8c; No. 45 Tri-State, 9c; No. 55 Tri-State, 10c; No. 65 Tri-State, 12 1-2c.

Colors.

No. "A" Browns and Slates, 9 1-2c; No. "C" Browns and Slates, 8c; Reds, Old Gold and Blues, 10c.

Table Felts.

All colors, 95c net.

Surah Silks.

All colors, 30c; Blacks, 30c; Blacks, 40c; Blacks, 50c; Blacks, 60c; Blacks, 75c.

Crashes (Unbleached.)

Cotton Twill, 4c; Cotton Huck, 4c; Cotton Birdseye, 4c; Pemberton, 5c; 14-inch linen, 4 1-2c; A A, 6 1-2c; 7c; P P, 7 1-2c P, 8c; N, 9c; N N, 10c; S R T, 12c.

Crashes (Bleached.)

Cotton Huck, 4 1-2c; Toilet Twill, 4 1-2c; Cotton Twill, 5c; "A" Linen, 8c; N Linen, 10c; Brittish, 10c; Britian Twill, 12c; 348 Plaid Linen, 8 1-2c; 348 A Linen, 10c; Check, 8c.

Tickings.

No. 20 White Horse, 6 1-2c; Royal, 6 1-2c; No. "A" Oakland, 7c; No. 250 Oakland, 8c; No. 100 White Horse, 8c; No. 50 White Horse, 8c; No. 60 White Horse, 9c; No. C. C., Swift Mf'g. Co., 8c; No. S. S., Swift Mfg. Co., 9c; Fancy, Swift Mfg. Co., 10c; Appleton Fancy, 10c; A A A Lewiston Plaid, 10c; Imperial, 10c; No. 3 White Horse, 9c; No. 2 White Horse, 10 1-2c; No. 1 White Horse, 14c; Salem Fancy, 10 1-2c; S S, Thorndyke, 12c; Victoria, 12 1-2c; 871 Fancy, 15c; 1074 Fancy 15c; H. C. White Horse, 15c; Zebra, 16 1-2c.

Wide Brown Goods.

10-4 Boston, 20c; 9-4 Boston, 18 1-2c; 8-4 Boston, 17 1-2c; 7-4 Boston, 15c; 45-inch Fairhaven, 9c.

Bleached Cottons.

Middlesex B B, 5c; One of The Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond, 6c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-4c; Golden Rod, 6 1-2c; Senator, 6 3-4c; Pennant, 7c; Peunant, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Fearless, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Capitol, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squadron, 7 1-2c; Rosalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Four Seasons, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Lonsdale, 8 1-4c; Fruits, 8 1-4c; Lonsdale Cambrics, 10c.

Shirtings.

Tri-State, 5c; Household, 5c; Alabamas, 7c; Eagle & Phoenix, 6 1-2c; Southern, 4 1-2@5c; Edinburg, 8c; Greenville, 6c.

Denims.

York Fancies, 12 1-2c; York Blue and Brown, 12c; Everett Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Blue and Brown, 11 1-2c; Columbian Blue and Brown, 10c; 12-ounce Blue and Brown, 14 1-2c; Arlington Ducks, 15c; Somerset Blue and Brown, 10 1-2c.

Brown Sheetings.

Great Falls E, 6 1-2c; Cabot A, 6c; Piedmont, 5 3-4c; Tri-State, 5 1-2c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Glenmore, 5 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Norwood X X, 5 3-4c; Household A A, 5 1-4c; Lawrence L L, 5c; Favorite L L, 5c; Harper L L, 4 3-4c; Cast Iron, 7 1-2c; Constitution, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 1-2c; Columbian Tower, 6 1-4c; Cambria No. 1, 5 3-4c; Good Value, 5 1-2c; Household G G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-4c; Newmarket B, 5c; Grafton A, 4c; Archery Bunting, 4 1-4c; Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wassue Bunting, 3 1-4c; Peri, 3 1-4c Anchor Drill, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-4c.

10 Days.)

Stark A, $19 00 per bale; Railroad, $17 50 per bale; Amoskeag, $16 00 per bale; Eureka, $15 50 per bale; White Wadding, 25c per doz; Black Wadding, 20c per doz; Linen Collar Canvas, 16@20c per yard; 4-ply Cotton Twine, 20c per lb.

Battings.

16 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c per lb; 12 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c per lb; 10 oz. Electric, 10 1-2c; 16 oz. Superion, 8c; 16 oz. Magnetic, 10 1-2c; 16 oz. Page, 8c; 16 oz. Manmee 8c; X X Case 100 roll, $7 50 per case; X X X, Case 100 roll, $8 50 per case; X X X X, Case 86 roll, $9 50 per case.

Floor Oil Cloths (In 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.) No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 25c; No. A, 21c; No. B, 19c; No. 2 Rugs, 25c; No. 3 Rugs, 30c.

Wide Bleached Goods.

10-4 Boston, 22 1-2c; 9-4 Boston, 20c; 8-4 Boston, 18 1-2c; 6-4 Boston, 15c; 5-4 Boston, 12 1-2c; 45-inch Newmarket, 10c; 42-inch Newmarket, 9c.

Two Sunday trains each way between Toledo and Owosso on T., A. A. & N. M. Ry.

Excursion tickets sold to Whitmore and Hamburg Junct. Lakes at 75c and to all other stations at one fare for round trip.

Arundell. Special excursion to Detroit, Sunday, September 25, leaves her dock foot of Jefferson street at 9 a. m., city time. Fare round trip, 50c.

Steadman Night School Monday.

Night School Tri-State Business College, nearly opposite postoffice.

Steadman Night School Monday

ONE FARE EXCURSION TICKETS WEST.

All points west of Mississippi river, via St. Louis, Sept. 27. No route offers better service in time and connections than Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway (Clover Leaf Route).

Two trains daily, vestibuled sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars. Meals served en route, to order, any hour. Buffet car in every train.

For tickets, etc., call on

F. VALENTINE,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot.
WM. GATES,
Ticket Agent, Boody House.

Delphos, O., July 7, 1892.

White Rock Oil Co., Toledo, Ohio:

Gentlemen—For over two years I have been almost entirely bald, having lost my hair through a siege of sickness. Saw your Natural White Oil advertised, sent for a bottle and after two months' use have now a fair growth of hair. Can heartily recommend your Natural White Oil to any person for falling out of hair or growing hair where the bulb is not dead.

J. N. MANDL,
P. O. Box 232.

For sale by druggists. Price 50c.

Steadman Night School Monday.

"WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT IF SAME COST $5 PER BOTTLE.

Toledo, O.

White Rock Oil Co.:

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have used Natural White Oil, Nature's Hair Restorative, for dandruff of the scalp with wonderful results, same bringing about a permanent cure in less than three months' time. All of my family use the oil, and it certainly has no equal as a remedy to keep the scalp in a healthy condition, the hair soft and glossy, yet leaving no greasy after effect. I heartily recommend it, and would not be without it if same cost $5 per bottle.

WM. JONES,
With American Express Co.

Price 50c. All druggists.

Ladies Have your shampooing done at Mme. H. A. Gaynor's, ladies' artistic hairdresser, 519 Adams st.

GIVEN AWAY—

On Tuesday next ONLY, a 20-inch fine hair switch, to every purchaser of a JAMES V. BORDEN BANG. No net, no lace, no wire. Made of best curled hair, $3.00 each. Ladies, call and see them, even though you do not purchase. Madame Lothrop has sole contract of the Borden Bang for this city. 306 Summit.

Steadman Night School Monday

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY — New goods received every day. A. V. IRVINE & CO., 306 Summit st.

COLUMBIAN CONCERT AT WHEELER OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Steadman Night School Monday.

BLAINE'S MOVEMENTS.

New York, Sept. 24.—A special to the World from Bar Harbor says that Mr. Blaine and family will remain there until the middle of October and then go to Washington for the winter.

Steadman Night School Monday.

NOT AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

"In the example on the board," said the teacher of the class in algebra, "what does X represent? Lucy Forbes may answer."

"It represents a—a pair of suspenders," hazarded the frightened little girl, regarding it intently.—Chicago Tribune.

A stitch in time. Take Simmons Liver Regulator and prevent sickness.

Those Suits

Received this morning are great. The price will sell them.

Sanborn & Company,
403 Adams street.

COSBY ACQUITTED.

Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 24.—The jury in the case of the state vs. Grandison Cosby last night rendered a verdict of acquittal. Cosby was charged with the murder of Leach Blands at Washington, Ind., last October.

DYING AT 88.

London, Sept. 24.—Sir Richard Owen, the celebrated surgeon and professor of anatomy, is dying. He is about 88 years of age.

EXCURSION TO YOUNGSTOWN.

On account of the annual reunion of the Old Settlers of Ohio to be held at Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 28 to 30 THE COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RY. will sell round tip excursion tickets at reduced rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Passengers going on this excursion should tape train leaving Toledo at 6.35 a. m., Sept. 27.

Little Girls Know

Where to go when they want a Jacket or Long Coat,

Sanborn & Company,
403 Adams street.

OUR OWN GOODS

Will be sold at manufacturers' prices on opening days, for cash only.

SUSSMAN & HOFFMAN,
Alaska Fur House.

OCEAN MARINE.

New York, Sept. 24.—Arrived—Rhaetia from Hamburg, passed Sandy Hook, 12:25 a. m.; arrived at upper quarantine at 7 a. m.

Arrived—Galilee from Hull, and steamer La Touraine from Cherbourg.

Steadman Night School Monday.

NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO THE HAIR.

Cleveland, O.

The White Rock Oil Co.:

Dear Sirs—The White Rock Oil has completely removed all dandruff from my scalp, giving new life and vigor to my hair. Yours respectfully,

T. J. CREADY,
With John Ainsfield & Co., Cleveland, O.

Price 50c. All druggists.

Steadman Night School Monday.

A CHILD WITH HORNS.

Curious Freak of Nature in a Little Village Down in Texas.

The wife of a farmer named Robertson, living just out of Bonham, gave birth a day or two ago to a child presenting the curious deformity of a pair of horns growing on its head. The horns are nearly three inches long, and grow just above the ears, projecting up, though close to the skull, and curving slightly at th eends. They seem to be of a gristly nature rather than hard, like horn but the doctors declare that they are gradually growing firm and will probably become true horns.

They are evidently a part of the bone of the head, and the physicians consider the operation of removing thew would in all likelihood endanger the child's life and certainly lay bare that portion of the brain lying beneath the excrescence. So the parents have decided to postpone at any rate the removal of the deformity. The mother attributes the growth to her having been gored by a bull about three months ago. The child is a fine little boy, seeming quite intelligent and well made, with the exception of its singlar head ornament.

Wall Drapings. Very effective. About as cheap as papering. Have a talk with us.

STOLBERG & PARKS.

PROPOSING TO HERSELF.

There was one young person possessed of a pretty face, a kind heart and an all-absorbing desire to do something to assist her fellow-beings. After some eloquent persuasion she obtained the consent of her family to enter a hospital to study for the work of a trained nurse.

Among the pretty enthusiast's first patients was a young man with a broken arm and of an attractive appearance. The demure, white-capped nurse began to take an unusual interest in him and asked him one day if there was nothing she could do for him—no book she could read, no letter she could write. The patient gratefully accepted the latter offer and the nurse prepared to write from his dictation.

He began with a tender address to his "dearest love," and the little nurse felt slightly embarrassed. But she continued through the most ardent declarations of all-absorbing affection to the end, where he wished to be inscribed an adoring lover for all time. Then she folded the letter and slipped it into its envelope.

"To whom shall I direct it?" she asked.

The wicked young man said amiably and even tenderly:

"What is your name, please?"

They have been married a little more than a year now.

Come and See One of the largest stocks of furniture and lace curtain and drapery goods you ever saw.

STOLBERG & PARKS.

It is not often that asparagus, the daintiest and most expensive of vegetables, is used as food for cattle, but the asparagus crop has been so large all over Brunswick, Germany, that in some villages nobody can be found to pay a cent for a pound, and whole basketfuls were given to the cows and sheep.

The Electron, said to be the largest yacht afloat, having storage batteries for motive power, is reported to have been leased by one of the Astors.

75c Toledo to Whitmore and Hamburg Lakes and return on the T., A. A. & N. M. Ry. Sunday trains.

Electroplating has been applied in an ingenious and effective manner for the preservation of lace forms in metal. An inexpensive lace of good pattern is hardened by saturation with a substance that sets quickly, and is fashioned into the form of some article as a lamp shade. The pattern is then subjected to the electroplating process with the result that the filmy beauty of the lace is preserved to the least detil in silver or gold. As the process is of trifling cost, compared to the labor required to reproduce the lace forms in metal by hand work, and, as the quantity of metal used is only a film, the price of such work is much smaller than might be expected from appearances.

Night School Attend the largest and best, Tri-State Business College.

DIED.

DALY—William Daly, aged 27 years, at his late residence, corner Wells and Bartlett streets.

Funeral Monday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church. Friends invited. 23sept2

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class city-experienced shoe salesman; speaks German, and can furnish A 1 references. Address John J., 1414 East Washington st., city. 24sept3

SOME LADY DESIROUS OF LESSENING home duties and care of her family, wanting a companionable, responsible and capable unmarried woman of middle age, with excellent qualifications for home management, will address P. O. Box 258, Toledo. 24sept3

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE lots in Goodman's extension of Corbusier's addition, situated at the junction of Bancroft and Monroe streets; convenient to the two Belt roads, Lawrence avenue school, church, Outing ground and Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroad depots. Our building restrictions are such as will increase the value of the lots as improvements are made. Call and get plats, terms and other information of J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING ON Locust, near Superior; brick dwelling on 11th; frame dwelling on 13th, and new double frame on Floyd street. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—SAFETY BICYCLE IN FINE condition; used one season; cost $85; sell for $30. Address C. F. Y., care Bee. 24sept2p

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN CAPACITY of news agent on railroad trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot. 24sept3

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AT ONCE. 123 Superior street. 23sept3

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. Mrs. C. F. Adams, 1918 Madison street.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—FIVE ELEGANT rooms in brick building over No. 1304 Adams street, suitable for light housekeeping. M. Lyons, 333 Huron street

100 DOZEN

Men's Stiff Hats

FOR **98c** EACH

REGULAR $2 HAT.

Some houses, who believe in getting all they can from a customer, would take more than $2 for inferior hats, if they could get it. Just to start up the hat season with a lively interest, we shaall offer this week 100 DOZEN at 98c EACH.

Fall Overcoats!

HUNDREDS —OF— Men's Overcoats FROM $7 to $20.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES AT $10 EACH.

In all the Choice and Popular Fabrics of the day. We will offer you a Larger Stock to choose from than anybody else, and Guarantee our PRICES THE LOWEST.

MEN'S SUITS!

OVER 1,000 MEN'S AND BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS!

FOR $10 SUIT

The Largest and Best Assortment of $10 Suits ever collected. Brown Tweeds, Grey Cheviots, Black Cheviots, Black Worsteds, Black Tricots, Etc., cut either DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED, only $10 a suit.

BOYS' SUITS!

WE SHALL ..OFFER.. 500 Knee Pant SUITS FOR BOYS! From 7 to 14.

FOR $3.50 SUIT

These Suits are made in the latest Style, and built in a substantial way; they are worth $5.00 each, and we challenge anybody to produce their equal for less than $5.00.

$1,500 WORTH

MEN'S PANTS! $1, $2, $3 PER PAIR!

Excellent values, bought by MR. MOCKETT at a Special Price for Cash, and will be sold much below their real value.

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD BUY A PAIR OF **THESE PANTS**

ARE YOU AWARE THAT WE SELL **COLLARS** —AND— **CUFFS** —AT— NET COST!

We GUARANTEE to sell you the same styles and quality of goods as other dealers, and save you from 25 to 30 per cent. on their regular prices. We sell all

15c Collars at 10c Each, Or 3 for 25c.

20c Collars at 15c Each, Or 2 for 25c.

25c Collars at 18c Each, Or 2 for 35c.

25c Cuffs at 18c a Pair, Or 2 Pairs for 35c.

40c Cuffs at 30c a Pair, Or 2 Pairs for 55c.

.. REMEMBER ..

We guarantee all goods to be strictly first qualities and of the very best makes.

MOCKETT'S **MOCKETT'S** **MOCKETT'S** **MOCKETT'S** **MOCKETT'S** **MOCKETT'S**

THE DOORS ARE OPEN.

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They Are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Christian Science chapel, 321 Tenth street, Miss S. J. Clark, pastor: Church service, 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Friday evening Bible study, 7:30.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

Second Baptist church, Rev. A. L. Jordan, of Defiance., will preach. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at noon.

Third Street M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's meeting, 6:15 p. m.; preaching, 7:30 p. m.

Broadway M. E. church in Lincoln hall, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m

Y. W. C. A.—The monthly missionary meeting will be held at the association rooms, 620 Madison street. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, subject, Turkey, led by Mrs. Waite.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt, pastor; Sabbath school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m.

English Evangelical Lutheran Mission of the Redeemer, 2443 Cherry street; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; church service, 3:30 p. m.; catechetical instruction, Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

St. Andrew's chapel, Auburndale: Services to-morrow will be as follows: 3 p. m., Sunday school; 4 p. m., evening prayer and sermon; seats free; strangers cordially welcomed.

Martin Luther church, First German and English Lutheran, corner Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; English service at 10:30 a. m.; German service at 7:30 p. m.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30 a. m., preaching by the pastor; Sunday school, 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service.

Eleventh Street Church of Christ, pastor T. S. Buckingham will preach, morning at 10:30, subject, "Character Building;" Sunday school at 12; juniors at 4:30; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; service at 7:30; subject, Toledo and Its Gambling Plague."

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior: Quarterly services to-morrow conducted by Dr. P. P. Pope and Rev. S. H. Hutsinpiller; love feast, 9:30; sacramental service, 10:30; Sunday school, 12; Epworth league, 6:30; preaching, 7:30.

Oliver Place Baptist church, corner of Segur avenue, near Broadway, Rev. Wm. Sheridan, pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "Falling from Grace, or the Safety of Believers, Which?" Mrs. J. C. Stone will give a gospel temperance lecture at 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "Joy Over Finding the Lost;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject, "The Experimental Test."

Monroe Street M. E. church, Rev. G. H. Priddy, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The evening sermon is in the interest of young people and at their request.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: Services 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning subject, "Divine Selection;" evening subject, "Kingdom, Treasure and Pearl;" Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 in the chapel.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran church (English), corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor; residence 251 Morris street: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; church service, 10:45 a. m.; vesper service, 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.; catechetical instruction, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Bancroft and Monroe, Rev. S. D. Conger, pastor: Evangelists Sayles and Jones, of Chicago, will conduct services at 10:30 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the 3 p. m. service will be for both men and women, and the subject, "Amusements;" Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15; Sunday school at noon.

The Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), corner Bartlett and Ewing streets, on Toledo Belt line, J. L. McDonard, pastor: Rev. B. C. Black, of Anderson, Ind., will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; also each evening during the week at 7:30; Miss Jennie E. Harris, of Bryan, O., will render special solos at each service.

First Baptist church, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. Wm. H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning by the pastor: Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Great Review at Washington, and the Great Review By and By."

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector: Services to-morrow, fifteenth Sunday after Trinity, will be as follows: 9 a. m., holy communion; 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer, litany and sermon; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer, and sermon. The offerings in the morning will be for the support of the Sunday school. Strangers cordially invited and in the evening will be provided with leaflet giving full order of services.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, between Huron and Superior, Rev. A. J. Fish, pastor: Love feast at 9:30 a. m.; sermon at 10:30, to be followed by the holy sacrament; Sunday school at noon, and Epworth league service at 6:30 p. m. The morning sermon will be by the pastor from the text "I have meat to eat that ye know not of." In the evening Rev. P. P. Pope, the presiding elder, will preach.

Scripture lecture course—An interesting series of chart exhibitions and lectures will be given at the Masonic hall, 606 Summit street, September 11th to November 11th, by J. H. Lewis: also the following subjects will be discussed: The importance of searching the scriptures. The Judgment. Is the end near? Repentance. Justification by faith. The law of God. The Sabbath and who changed it. Nature and destiny of man. Services, 3:30 and 8 p. m.

First Congregational church, next to Boody house on St. Clair street, Rev. Wm. W. Williams and Rev. D. M. Fisk, pastors, Prof. Fisk, preacher: Morning service at 10:30, subject, "Give? Give Yourself;" Sunday school at 12:15, review; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30; evening service at 7:30, subject, "Samuel," prayer, scripture and song service, calendars distributed at the door. At the next song service the music numbers will be so arranged as to give Hayden's Imperial mass complete.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia, after a wine glass of Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

A KITE TRAVELS 400 MILES.

One Sent Up at Ocean Grove Found in Virginia.

Samuel D. V. Burr, of Central avenue, Plainfield, is a lover of out-door sports and is much interested in kite-flying, says the New York World.

On the first day of this month, while he and his family were at Ocean Grove, he went down to the beach with some boys to indulge in his favorite pastime. A stiff offshore breeze was blowing and numerous aerial messengers were sent aloft.

He decided to inscribe his name and address on one of the kites, together with the name of the place, the date and hour, and send it on a voyage of discovery. He found the handle of an old broom near by, from which he cut a piece about 12 inches long. This he tied to the kite string, about 150 feet from the kite in such a way as to form a drag. When all was ready he raised the kite and placing the wooden drag on the surface of the water, it held the kite steady and the breeze soon carried it out of sight.

About a week later Mr. Burr received a letter dated Norfolk, Va., which stated that the kite had been captured at Bradford's Point Fishery, Princess Anne County, Va., at 9 a. m., Sept. 3. It was in perfect condition and still flying when caught. As it had started on its journey at 12:30 p. m., Sept. 1, it had been flying nearly two days, and during this time had gone about 400 miles, first due east, then, as the wind changed, south, then west until captured.

Mr. Burr at once sent for the kite, and it reached him a few days later in perfect condition. It is one of the ordinary paper kind, and its total cost including the linen cord with which it was flown, was just 7 cents.

THE ANCIENTS' DIETIES.

Human Aspirations Towards the Mysterious and Unseen Powers

It seems strange to some of us that the ancients should cry aloud to Jupiter in their hour of affliction and praise and believe in a succor that never came, writes Walter Blackburn Harte in the New England Magazine. But it was not very strange. Every dawn and every sunset thrills one with awe; the dullest, coldest clod feels that this great globe of fire in the heavens is the beacon of eternity; while for him there is no tomorrow. The world saw its god climb in the east every day; his light, warm and kindly, bringing hope and cheer, or adding to the throw of misery in the hearts of those who saw it, crept into every house; it glorified the towers and domes of the city, and added to the horrors of the holocaust or battlefield. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks and Romans had their gods above them, the sun by day, the moon and stars by night, for those with eyes to see; and the worshippers of these silent, indifferent and inscrutable deities walked and wept in vain, sacrificed and bled before their altars in vain. We, too, cry to our unseen God from wrecks, floods, battlefields, sickness, famine, oppression, and fear, but these things and death seem eternal, and resignation and the final mystery is the only cure for the ills of each generation. We know nothing; we hope for all things and we die.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

MESSENGERS OF DEATH.

There Are Various Ways of Doing a Disagreeable Duty.

Public officials, who deal with cases of sudden and violent death, grow callous through long experience, and are apt to credit others with the same stoicism, says the N. Y. News. A laborer was recently killed. The coroner hustled to the scene, called up an undertaker, and then sought out the widow with a view of ascertaining all about the man, concerning whom his fellow-workmen knew nothing. After he had got names and facts such as he wanted, he took up his hat, and, as if just recollecting it, said: "Madam, I'm sorry, but your husband is dead." It was a cruel blow, and the woman seemed almost crazed, yet the officer is kind at heart, and spoke a she did because hardened, just as the veteran soldier is hardened to scenes of carnage.

Some time ago a New York man committed suicide in Boston. The fact, with the name of the man, came by telegraph to the papers. To properly tell the story, the wife, blissfully ignorant of what had occurred, had to be seen by reporters. One of them detailed to the task by the others, found her in pleasant apartments on Fifty-ninth street. She was young, pretty and intelligent. As the reporter entered his first look fell on a little two-year-old cherub, with pink and white face, blue eyes and yellow hair. This juvenile vision of beauty, laughed a greeting, and in pure sympathy the mother laughed, as did her younger sister, not the least attractive of the trio.

The reporter did not have the heart to join in the merriment, and every word of the hastily-prepared interview, which was to temper the harshness of his message, was swept from his mind. With hesitation and a blush, he managed to stammer out: "Is Mr. —— at home?" well knowing that he had gone the way of all flesh some hours before. The answer was returned with a half-suppressed smile, for the two women evidently enjoyed the reporter's embarrassment. After blurting out something about the fine weather, though is was raining pitchforks outside, the reporter went out to arrange another plan of campaign. He couldn't introduce the shadow of death to that circle.

On the floor below was a dentist. He was somewhat in the sere and yellow season of life and rubbed his soft hands together and seemed worse hurt than the patient he was attending as he yanked out a back tooth just as the reporter entered.

Oh, yes he knew the family above. He knew the husband, the wife, her sister and the cherub. "Nice people, though the husband sometimes drinks too much." The whole story was told to him and an appeal made for assistance. Could he tell the wife?

The mission seemed rather to please him. He combed his hair over a bald spot, jerked his necktie into place and led the way. He never showed a tremor, smiled, shook hands, sat down, and after a few common-place remarks, told Mrs. —— that he had heard of her husband's serious illness at Boston. She was frightened but not hysterical.

"Had he been ——; was it the old trouble?"

"No, no, though past excesses cannot but aggravate his ailment," was the reply.

She had feared he would be taken ill. She must go to him, and preparations to start were begun. Gradually, with the greatest tact, the dentist brought her to realize that the worst might be expected, and just as deftly drew out all the information that the reporter desired to get. Then he nudged the latter and went out together, leaving the two women in tears.

"But you didn't tell her," said the reporter.

"Never mind. It's three hours before a train leaves for Boston," was the reply.

An hour later the smooth-tongued dentist—the reporter's bald-headed angel—went upstairs with a telegram blank in his hand, tore it up as he entered the door and in this simple act gave a woman's curiosity chance to play against a woman's grief. His finesse was such that the shock was no greater than that from natural and expected death, for in his smooth way he had made the man's end an easy one, and his last words those of love for his wife and little one. In time she learned all, but the blow had spent its brutal force.

A little colored boy was run over by a truck and killed in Harlem recently. A good-hearted policeman undertook to carry the news to the mother. She was big and strong and her nerves were under two inches of fat. The policeman started around "Robin Hood's barn" in his story, but was brought up with a short turn.

"Cut dat clattob, boss! If dars anything de matter wid Charles Henry, I wants to know it. I's his mother, an' I done tole dat boy if he didn't mind me and stay at home he was goin' to be killed some day."

"Well, he is killed."

"Ain't dat what I said? Didin' I told dat boy so?" and after a few wails of genuine sorrow the old auntie began to prepare a place for the corpse.

Russian women who respect the old adage "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," had considerable difficulty in restraining their feelings when they learned of the result of the examination of the brain of Prof. Bishof, who recently died in St. Petersburg. The professor was one of the most ardent opponents of the emancipation of women, and a thorough believer in the theory that women are inferior to men, because their brains, as a rule, are smaller. In his numerous addresses upon the subject, he was wont to say that while the average weight of the male brain was 1,350 grams, that of the female brain "was only 1,259 grams." After Bishof's death his own brain was weighed and was found to turn the scales at 1,245 grams, five grams less than the average female brain, which had so often aroused his pity, contempt and satire!

The Cigar-Makers' International union will provide a home for disabled members, a la Typographical union.

THE FRENCH FLAG.

Do you know how often the French people have changed their flags? No nation has been so fickle in the matter of their standards. In the time of the Franks their banners were imitations of those of the Romans. Clovis adopted the lilly as the emblem of France. Then came St. Martin with his blue cape or hood. Then, after various changes, came the oriflamme, which was originally the banner of the Abbey St. Dennis. When St. Louis came from his eastern captivity he marched under a flag of golden lillies on a white ground.

Next came the white cross, used in the long wars with the English, and up to the time of the revolution white plumes, white scarfs and flags were characteristic of French soldiery. With the revolution came first a knot of tri-colored ribbons on the top of the flag-staff. Next a tri-colored quarter was placed on the upper left-hand corner of the flag and border of red and blue fringed the edges. At the restoration the tri-color was abolished and replaced by the lillies, but in their turn they gave away again to the tri-color. Since then the French flag has changed with every form of government. Now are you not thankful that such pranks as these are not played with our flag, and that through all national trials and calamities "Old Glory" has always remained the same?"

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport.
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

FIRING ST. CLOUD.

Which Troops Were Responsible for the Ruin of the Palace?

Ever since the close of hostilities at the end of the war of 1870-71 an intermittent controversy, says a Paris letter, has been carried on in the columns of the press and in the pages of military works in both countries as to whether the German or the French troops set fire to the Chateau of St. Cloud. On the other side of the Rhine it is contended that the building was shelled by the French batteries in order to force the Prussians to abandon so valuable a point of observation. The French, on the other hand, persist in the statement that the German occupants set fire to the palace out of sheer wantonness, and that they previously saturated it with petroleum in order to make it burn the quicker. In the course of the demolition of the ruins now going on, a discovery has been made under the grand staircase, which those who hold the French view of the catastrophe are using as a conclusive argument in support of their theory. It is that of several paving stones, blackened by fire, and still impregnated with an unmistakable odor of petroleum. A writer in an evening paper, who affirms that at the time of the fire he was in one of the French batteries, declares that not a shot was fired at the chateau from the French side. It was not until after the building had been entirely destroyed and the Germans were constructing a large battery in the ruins that shells were sent in that direction to put a stop to the scheme.

Lace Curtains and Draperies. In this department you will find the newest in the market, shown by skilled men, who can give you the latest ideas in decorations. STOLBERG & PARKS.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

One of Its Worst Phases Can Be Studied in Western Pennsylvania.

"One who desires to study the vital phase of the immigration problem should go to the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. There he will find one of the richest regions of the earth overrun with a horde of Hungarians, Slavs, Polanders, Bohemians, Arabs, Italians, Sicilians, Russians and Tyrolese of the lowest class, a section almost denationalized by the scum of the continent, where women hesitate to drive about the country roads by day, where unarmed men are not safe after the sinking of the sun," says Henry Rood in the September Forum. "There he will see prosperous little cities like Hazleton, Mahanoy, Ashland, Shenandoah, with fine business houses and educated people of fortune, and surrounding these towns great wastes of the common ash disease—by thousands and tens of thousands of foreigners who have no desire to become Americans, who immigrate to the United States for a few years to make money, who have driven to the cities and to the west the great army of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Germans and Americans who once gave stability to the coal regions; in short, a condition of affairs which, if equalled elsewhere, may become more than a national problem—a national peril. They leave their families abroad and send to them sums of money that seem enormous when the fact is considered that they belong to the laboring class.

"The little city of Hazleton is said to send each month to southern Europe from $75,000 to $120,000. Such immigrants, as a rule make no attempt to become Americans. They care naught for our country, but as a place where they can accumulate enough money to make them independent when they return home."

You Can't. Beat our prices on any kind of furniture or lace curtains. If we can't sell we will make the other dealers hump themselves. STOLBERG & PARKS.

While summering at a hotel on the Blue mountains, near Reading, Pa., a gallant youth, who resides on South Broad street, Philadelphia, bethought him of a clever plan to prove to his fiancee his undying devotion. In the six weeks on the mountain he killed with his own hand nineteen huge rattlesnakes. The rattles, number 213, were carefully plucked from the tails of the venemous reptiles, and all the snakes were bravely skinned. The skins, says the Recorder, were taken to a furrier in Reading, and a section of each was cut out and placed into a brilliant girdle. The edges of the girdle, top and bottom, were trimmed with the rattles after the fashion of jet beads. This astonishing trophy was then presented by the gallant youth to his sweetheart down town.

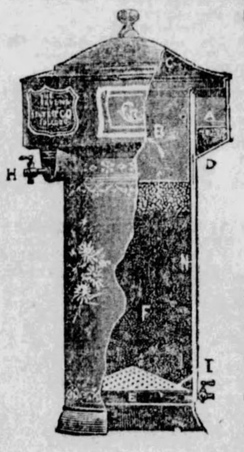
"Cloaks" and "Jackets."

Our present assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Garments surpasses any former effort. We are showing the most desirable goods for either conservative or striking tastes, in style, fit or finish, and challenge the admiration of all buyers. A great variety of distinct novelties, finished in the most perfect manner.

Compare our prices with any others.

No trouble to show them.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S



THE Stevens Filter Co.'s CHOLERA PREVENTIVES!

It is a fact well known to physicians who are familiar with the history of cholera epidemics of 1835 and 1854, that the disease was peculiarly fatal in the lime stone districts of the country, where the inhabitants drank water from wells. It was proven by a leading physician in a Southern city that not a single family who used filtered cistern or river water suffered from the disease. Health Office Fisher when he advised the citizens of Toledo to quit using well water struck the keynote of cholera sanitation.

All kinds of Filters thoroughly repacked with fresh material. Call Phone 562

We are prepared to furnish our Filters, that have a national reputaton for worth, at low prices and upon easy terms of payment. Call at our works, 322 and 324 Water Street, Toledo, or upon dealers named below.

THE · STEVENS · FILTER · CO.

Bostwick, Braun & Co.,	Toledo.	J. C. Weeber,	Toledo.	J. L. Scott,	Defiance, O.
The Stollberg & Clapp Co.,	"	E. A. Eversman,	"	Sieb & Baier,	Monroe, Mich.
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Draper & Nugent,	"	A. R. Champney,	Perrysburg, O.	W. K. Evans,	Grand Rapids, O
Chapman Hardware Co.,	"	R. B. Heller & Co.,	Napoleon, O.		

The largest man in Kentucky is Ross Skaggs of Lawrence county, who weighs 521 pounds and is 6 feet 8 inches tall. His arm measures 2 feet in circumference and his thighs 5 feet. He is 31 years of age.

MILLINERY OPENING.

Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 26 and 27, 229 Superior street.

MRS. F. L. GREGORY.

Of the 4,047 millionaires in the United States only 186 are south of Mason and Dixon's line, and Texas has 57 of these. The real estate in New York city alone is worth more than all the land between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

A Pretty Parlor. You will be surprised to see so large a line of nice parlor goods which are being sold very cheap. STOLBERG & PARKS.

The highest place in the world regularly inhabited is the Buddhist of Haine, in Thibet, which is 16,000 feet above the sea level. The highest inhabited place in the Americas is at Galera, Peru, 15,635 feet above the sea level.

Money Loaned.

(On Real Estate Only.)

Direct to borrower, on improved city or farm property anywhere in North Western Ohio, at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent, according to amounts. No insurance connected with on loans.

F. G. Thomson & Co., Mortgage Loans, 313 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio

LAMPS

Crockery, China, Glassware,

And Fancy Goods.

H. Schaefer & Co.

204 Summit St., 2d door from Jefferson.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

L. C. FLEMING

DENTIST,

1320 Cherry Street.

Bottom Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

WATSON AND PECK

They Stand No Show in Georgia.

Demagogy Has Turned the White Farmers.

A Red Hot Campaign Drawing to a Close.

Incidents Little to the Credit of the People's Party.

Democracy Will Triumph in the Empire State of the South and in All the Southern States, Except Possibly Alabama.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 24.—The political atmosphere of Georgia is clearing up. The battle has been fought and the democrats now have victory practically in their hands.

For a while it looked as if the people's party was going to sweep over the state as the farmers' alliance carried everything before it two years ago. But then the fight was in the ranks of the democracy. When the alliance went out of the democratic party and into the new party it shattered into fragments. The intelligent farmer refused to go with it and the new party was composed of the illiterate and ignorant. Its leaders captured the negro vote by claiming it was the republican party in disguise. This has kept the whites with the democracy.

Two weeks ago the third party seemed all powerful in Georgia. To-day it is as chaff in the wind. Two weeks ago it appeared that Tom Watson would be returned to congress, and that the Georgia's usually solid democratic delegation would be divided. To-day it is almost certain that Georgia will send 11 democrats to the Fifty-third congress.

Watson has made a bold and vigorous campaign. At first he played to the vote of the white farmers. He won them. Then he set his traps for the negro vote. He toyed with their ignorance, played upon their credulity, appealed to their superstitions, and won them in droves. He became their Messiah.

At Sparta the other day he spoke to a thousand of his negro followers. The democrats had a rally the same day. They had a barbecue attachment to their meeting. They invited all the negroes to feast upon barbecued pig and lamb, but Watson told them not to eat of democratic meat—it would be poison to them—and they went without food. They listened to a three-hours' harangue from him and then followed him to his hotel and depot. At the depot, as he took a train, an old negro cried to another near him:

"Did you shake his han'?"

"No, but I teched de hem ob his garment, an' dat was 'nough," the other replied. "Dat man is de nigger's savior. When he gits 'lected de nigger will hab all he wants widdout workin' fer it."

"No, de nigger ain't gwine hab work no mo' when dat man's 'lected," declared another.

They look upon Watson with a superstitious reverence.

His earnest appeals to the negroes became galling to his white followers. His receptions to the negro women and children became as repulsive to his white followers as it evidently was to him. Yet he had gone too far to turn back. His white followers deserted in droves.

Aroused to the Point of Murder.

The campaign since he and his democratic opponent, Major Black, began their joint debates has been fiery. Watson's tactics have been to arouse the country against the towns, to create such bad blood as to prevent intercourse between the farmers and the town people, to teach the farmers that they are downtrodden and depressed and arouse their ire against the merchant. He has claimed himself the friend of the poor and the enemy of the rich. He declares he is for principle above party, and has hoisted the red flag against all but the farmer, the laborer and the negro. In the first of the joint debates at Crawfordsville two weeks ago he proclaimed to his followers that his enemies were determined to defeat him if they had to kill him, and dramatically bounded upon a table, bared his breast and dared his enemies to fire upon him. Of course no one had ever thought of such a thing. But when, in the act, he declared he had friends who would support him and defend him as long as he advocated the principles which would relieve the poor, his followers yelled and hurrahed for him like demons. He has aroused them to a pitch where the more ignorant verily believe it is the duty of the government to support them, and that they have been robbed of what is rightfully theirs.

These acts have, however, driven all intelligent people from him, and his defeat is now assured, but the men who still cling to his are so aroused that they go to the meetings armed and are ready for a general row upon a second's notice. As a consequence there has been fighting and shooting on several occasions.

The Watson farmers refuse to buy from democratic merchants in the county towns, and the condition of affairs throughout the district is serious. Bad blood has been aroused among the people. The railroads, in running special trains to the meetings, have to set apart separate cars for the men of the two parties.

Black's Convincing Arguments.

The joint debates between Watson and his democratic opponent, Major Black, have also resulted in his loss. Black is a powerful photographer of facts to the minds of all classes. He brushes aside Watson's demagogey and exposes the hollowness of his teachings. He has told the ignorant people plainly that the government can do nothing for them save to relieve, in a measure, their burdens of taxation; that Watson's promise of $50 per capita is a delusion, and that they can get nothing except that which they earn, and their only hope of relief is in the democratic party.

This combination of arguments and circumstances has drawn the veil from the eyes of the ignorant whites and the more intelligent negroes who have been Watson's followers, and a great change has taken place. Watson will not be re-elected. Black will carry the district by from three to five thousand majority, and the next congress will not be annoyed by Watson's presence. Instead, the man who will represent the Tenth Georgia district will be one of the ablest men in the house. No man in Georgia stands higher as an orator and man of ability than he. Watson's defeat will relegate him to obscurity. Though in the past a lawyer, and a successful one, when he became the alliance candidate for congress two years ago he sold his library and announced that he had abandoned the legal profession for all time. Though only 36 years old, he had amassed about $40,000 in his profession. His political skyrocketing has, however, consumed all that, and when this campaign is over Watson will be in position to again start upon the bottom rung of the ladder of life.

As in the Tenth, so it will be in all the other Georgia districts. The democrats have been working as they have never worked before. Every man in the state has become a politician. Every man who can speak at all has been on the stump, and for four weeks there has been a cloudburst of oratory over the state. That such work is effective has been proved by the complete rout of the new party.

It will go on, but there is no longer any doubt about the victory of the democracy of Georgia. The knowledge on the part of the new party leaders all over the state that Watson is already a defeated candidate, has destroyed their energy, and the backbone of the new party in Georgia is broken.

The state elections will be held October 5. All indications point to the re-election of Gov. Northern by 40,000 majority over Peck, the third party candidate, and this defeat, it is believed, will kill the new party in the state.

Gen. Weaver, Field, Davis, Mrs. Lease and other third party lights have been deceived into the belief that Georgia will go for the new party, and will be here in a few days to make a thorough campaign of the state. The indications are that they will meet with a warm reception. The white people have conceived the idea that they come to rouse the negro and create race discord and strife. They look upon them as the carpet-baggers were viewed in the times immediately following the war.

Weaver is in very bad odor here, even among men who will support the new party's local ticket, and unless he be very conservative in his utterances he will fare badly. Already the younger and more enthusiastic element of whites are preparing for his coming. Every effort will be made to control the fiery young democrats, but if Weaver is not conservative in his utterances they cannot be controlled.

As in Georgia so it will be in all the other southern states, except possibly in Alabama. The election of Tillman as governor of South Carolina settles the factional fight there, and makes the state as solidly democratic as it has been since 1876.

In North Carolina the effort to form an alliance of the third party and republicans has destroyed the third party by driving its rank and file back to the democracy.

In Alabama the situation is yet complicated on account of the local fight among the democrats.

DOLLS AND TROUSERS.

What London is Talking About Just Now.

Queen Victoria's Playthings and How She Enjoyed Them—The Duke of York and His Unmentionables.

London, Sept. 24.—The two topics of greatest popular interest in London this week have been Queen Victoria's dolls and the Duke of York's trousers. The Strand Magazine has exhausted an immense extra edition containing an article about the one and the newspapers have supplied a clamorous public with columns of matter about the other.

The queen's dolls, be it known, comprise

The Painter Began His Work.

about 100 quaint little figures, which were recently dragged from their hiding place in one of the royal palaces, and which 60 odd years ago were very dear to the Princess Victoria of Kent, then a lonesome little girl in solemn training for the empty but ornamental duties of sovereignty. How bare the childhood was of all companionship and love is told by her majesty herself, who, after personally revising the Strand article, sent to its author a note containing these words:

"Her majesty was very much devoted to dolls and, indeed, played with them until she was nearly 14 years old. Her favorites were small dolls, small wooden dolls, which she could occupy herself with dressing and who had a house in which she could be placed. None of her majesty's children cared for dolls as she did, but then they had girl companions, which she never had. Miss Victoria Conroy, afterward Mrs. Hanmer, came to see her once a week, and occasionally others played with her, but with these exceptions she was left alone with the companionship of her dolls."

To modern eyes the queen's dolls are ugly little creatures. They are thus described: They are not aesthetically beautiful, with their Dutch doll type of face. Occasionally, owing to a chin being a little more pointed or a nose a little blunter, there is a slight variation of expression, but with the exception of heights, which range from three inches to nine inches, they are precisely the same. There is the queerest mixture of infancy and matronliness in their little wooden faces, due to the combination of small sharp noses and bright vermillion cheeks, consisting of a big dab of paint in one spot, with broad, placid brows, over which neatly parted on each temple, are painted elaborate, elderly-grayish curls. The remainder of the hair is coal black, and is relieved by a tiny yellow comb perched upon the back of the head."

The Trousers Far More Important.

A much more serious subject is the Duke of York's trousers. The royal family and a loyal people are gravely anxious about them. They are even looked upon as a distinct menace to the line of succession. All this alarm has been caused by the statement of a woman delegate to the trades congress, who said in debate, the other day, that the Duke of York's trousers had been made next door to a house containing fever patients.

In no way could public attention have been so effectually directed to the tenement house clothing system, which is used by even the most fashionable tailors. Miss Hicks, the woman who exposed the system, has been called on for more details, and she has given them with a vengeance. She has told of other tenements where clothing for the royal family had been made, and she has explained that several times she has made the apparel of the Prince of Wales in her room. Of course there is a great hullaballo over it all. The Prince of Wales and many others have been interviewing their tailors in vigorous language, and the tailors are denying and expostulating with even greater vehemence. The net result will undoubtedly be a salutary check to the sweating system in England in every form, showing a kindred feeling in one respect if in no other. Did not Moses raise a brazen serpent in the wilderness, that those who looked upon it might be saved, thus exemplifying the redemption of mankind!

And yet no writer, either ancient or modern, has ever explained this universal desire to reproduce the most repulsive of all living creatures. The association of the serpent with the fall of Adam and Eve may possibly have something to do with its great interest to Christians. But why do we find the same morbid desire among heathen nations, who scoff at our ideas of creation? Whatever be the cause it is a fact which no student can deny. And if we could eliminate the natural horror experienced when one of the graceful creatures, with glistening scales combining all the brilliant colors of the mosaic, drags its sinuous body across our path and stop sufficiently long to admire the perfect mechanism by which it glides the snake would become an object of the deepest interest.

The Sweetheart or the Snake.

I remember some years ago reading a story of a distinguished artist who was anxious to paint the face of his sweetheart—a bright, young English girl, with rosy cheeks and auburn hair. The same master also desired to reproduce upon canvas the gorgeous beauties of the rattlesnake. It chanced one day, while his fair inamorata was sitting for her portrait and he was about to add the rich carnation to the soft, sensuous lines of her mouth, the delicate rose tint to her cheeks and the azure blue to her eyes, that a countryman brought in a hideous rattle-

White Moccasin.

snake which had just been killed. Fearing that this rare specimen might lose its exquisite coloring the enthusiastic artist dismissed his sweetheart, and in the place of all that is supposed to be beautiful, all that arouses the most intense enthusiasm in both man and artist—a lovely woman—he substituted this most repulsive of living creatures.

Without stopping to change the brilliant colors upon his pallet—colors that were to give life to the ideal—he proceeded at once to reproduce the snake in the attitude of defiance. As the story runs, the serpent was arranged in the most natural position, its mouth was open, its fangs displayed and the painter began his work. Soon by the aid of chalk the spiral and expressive form was produced upon the canvas; next he seized the pallet, the colors all beaming in flesh tints, the pencils still glowing with the hues of Hebe, and these in all their purity found a place upon the serpent's form. The delicate pink, the rich carnation, the Tyrian blue, the deep auburn were not only necessary, but just as they appeared in all their clearness so did they most approach the original and assist in giving birth to a picture of the horrid fascination.

Aided by the hand of genius, the labor of an hour made the task complete—the effect was magical—a vivid, glowing lesson had been taught, that the things we love and worship in nature or shrink from with terror, are but combinations of the same charming effects of form and color, and that in our own minds and not in the outward things lies beauty or hideousness.

Skeleton of a Snake.

To the casual observer the serpent is a helpless creature of imperfect organization, while in reality his skeleton is a marvel of mechanical contrivances. True, he possesses no feet, but Sir Richard Owens says: "The serpent has neither hands nor talons, yet it can outwrestle the athlete and crush the tiger in the embrace of its ponderous overlapping folds. Far from licking up its food as it glides along, the serpent lifts up its crushed prey and presents it grasped in the death coil as in a hand to the gaping, slime dropping mouth."

Professor Huxley regards the vertebrae of a snake as the most perfect piece of anatomy in the world. No mechanism is so simple, yet so thorough. The skeleton consists of a skull, backbone and ribs as shown in the cut. The different vertebrae are connected by joints, and two ribs are attached, one on each side. These form a number of legs, as it were, by means of which the body assumes those sinuous curves which one cannot fail to admire. All movement is in the horizontal plane, no motion being accomplished by vertical undulations.

Of the fifteen hundred snakes known to naturalists, only a very few are poisonous—indeed, these are the exceptions. There are fifteen varieties to be found in America, and but three of these are venomous—the rattlesnake, the copperhead and the water moccasin.

There are two general divisions of snakes, classed by the manner in which they kill their prey. Those of the constrictor family crush, while the others poison. As a rule, venemous snakes all have long, flat heads, bulging out just beyond the neck, which is always very much narrower than the rest of the body. Of these the cobra de capello, or hooded cobra—so called from the power of enveloping its head with a hood when excited—is probably the most deadly; indeed, some historians claim that this specimen is the "worm of the Nile," whose fatal sting caused the death of Cleopatra. The hood is believed to be the remnant of six other heads which the snake once possessed.

Both in India and Africa the cobra is held in great reverence, the little children of the former country calling it "Uncle." If a cobra should be killed the offender suffers death as a punishment, and this may account for the constantly increasing number of these reptiles and the venemous death rate in India. In Africa the natives manages to disregard tradition at least once during the year, when they kill a cobra. The skin is then suspended tail downward, and all children born during the past year are made to touch it. They are then said to be under the serpent's protection during the remainder of their lives.

The cobra is particularly fond of music—indeed, nearly all snake charming is done under the influence of the bagpipe. These great frauds known as snake charmers station themselves near some woodpile or old ruin where, ten chances to one, there is a serpent concealed. After a few soft notes a hideous head protrudes from one of the openings and later follows a long body swaying in unison to the notes of the instrument. Snake charmer No. 2 now seizes the reptile by the back of the neck and holds him up in awe to the superstitious natives. Before exhibition a stick is held near the mouth at which the snake invariably bites. This act temporarily exhausts all venom, so that the reptile may be handled with little or no danger to the charmer. In our own country, the beautiful young women who pose as the "queens of the serpent world," generally procure non-poisonous snakes of the constrictor family. These are from four to six feet in length and quite as hideous in appearance as the more venemous ones. The horror of the performance is enhanced by a little "fiery forked tongue" darting back and forth with lightning-like rapidity, ordinarily, but erroneously supposed to be the seat of poison. Whenever venemous serpents are used the exhibitor is always careful to extract the fangs or exhaust them of poison before coming on the stage.

Another weakness of the cobra is a fondness for milk—in fact, its great love for this particular liquid has saved the lives of more than one gallant officer in her majesty's service. Whenever a regimen is forced to take the field scarcely a day passes without an adventure in some of the tents. A story is told of the great presence of mind of a young lieutenant in the English army, by which the life of his commander was saved during the Sepoy rebellion. Both of the officers were sitting in their tent one evening after a long and tiresome march. Their quarters were poorly lighted by an improvised torch. Suddenly the younger of the two looked up and saw, almost at the feet of his commander, an immense cobra in the act of spreading its hood. The officer was not aware of its approach, and to this fact he probably owed his life.

"This is the most picturesque scene I have ever witnessed," remarked the lieutenant as the glare of the torch illumined their tent. "Remain just as you are, Colonel; do not move a muscle, and I will make a sketch that will bring me a fortune in the art stores of London."

As the young officer took up his pencil and paper he turned to the servant and whispered: "Bring me a bowl of milk immediately, and place it in the corner of the tent."

As soon as the man entered the snake's eyes glistened with anticipated delight, the erectile hood was relaxed and he dragged himself over to enjoy his favorite beverage. In a few minutes the cobra was killed.

Up to the present time it is settled beyond peradventure that there is no antidote for snake poison—that is, none known to science. All naturalists claim, however, and very justly so, that there is some vegetable compound in the same forests where venomous snakes exist that will neutralize the effect of the poison.

But what this marvellous elixir is no man has yet been able to fathom. This belief is confirmed by the charmed life that seems to surround the mungoose, a little animal, about twice the size of a rat, that is found in the jungles of India. The mungoose is the mortal enemy of the cobra and ever ready to give battle to this hideous reptile. It is the exception when he is not victorious in the combat. The fight, however, is never a short one, and several times does this little creature retire to suck the juice of a neighboring plant. No matter how deep the murderous fangs of the cobra sink into the soft flesh of the mungoose the latter invariably recovers the moment the juice of the plant is tasted.

The indigenous races of South and Central America claim to possess this secret but if they do the world is none the wiser. In our own country the Zuni Indians, of Arizona, hold an annual snake dance, during which they handle with impunity the most poisonous serpents, even taking them in their teeth when very much excited. Before the dance begins each Indian takes a long draught of this mysterious elixir and then rubs himself down with some vegetable compound. No death from snake bite has yet been reported among these strange people.

Skeleton of a Snake.

Men Who Have Studied Snakes.

Many scientists—among them Sir Joseph Fayrer and Drs. S. Weir Mitchell and Edward T. Reichert—have investigated the subject of snake poison, and though each has discovered some chemical that may lessen its effect, none of them claims to have found an antidote.

Another physician who did much to increase the literature of snake poisons was Dr. Stradling. This expert claimed to have discovered an antidote, and as a proof of his assertion allowed himself to be bitten several times without any serious result. Had he not married a beautiful woman who refused to encourage him in his folly—in fact, made him promise to renounce his repulsive investigations—it is fair to presume that he would have added one more victim to the many that have gone before.

Alcohol is generally believed to be the only drug that can save life, and the unfortunate victim is generally rendered unconscious from the amount of liquor poured down his throat. In many cases this has proved efficacious, only because it has produced an artificial circulation—not because it possessed the power of neutralizing the poison.

Length of Life After Being Bitten.

The length of time that one may live after a fatal bite depends upon many contingencies—the condition of the snake at the time when the attack was made, the state of the constitution of the person bitten, the amount and strength of the poison injected and the part of the body where the wound was inflicted. Dr. Mitchell says: "When a man or an animal is bitten by a rattlesnake death may take place in a few minutes. It has followed in man within a minute, but unless the dose given be enormous or by chance enters a vein that is unlikely. The bite is, however, popularly believed to be mortal, and therefore every case of recovery gives credit to some remedy, for it is a maxim with physicians that the incurable and the easily relievable maladies are those which have most remedies assigned to them.

"Usually the animal struck gives a cry and very soon becomes dull and languid. The heart, at first enfeebled, soon recovers; the respiration becomes slower and weaker and more weak; paralysis seizes the hind legs; the chest becomes motionless, and at last death follows, usually without convulsions. Observe how little this tells us. Mere outward observation gives us but slight explanatory help. If the animal should chance to survive over a half hour the part bitten swells, darkens and within a few hours the whole limb may be soaked to the bone with blood, which has somehow gotten out of the vessels and remained fluid in place of clotting. What is at first local by and by becomes general, and soon the blood everywhere ceases to have power to coagulate. Then leakages of the vital fluid occur from the gums or into the walls of the heart, the lungs, brain and intestines and give rise to a puzzling variety of symptoms, according to the nature of the organ thus disordered. These phenomena make the second stage of poisoning, and with them there is in finally fatal cases a continuous and increasing damage to the nerve centers that keep us alive by energizing the muscles which move the chest walls and so give rise to the filling and emptying of the lungs."

W. NEPHEW KING, Jr.

The Snake's Eyes Glistened.

SAVING THE COUNTRY.

The Political Orator now has the Public Ear.
—Chicago News-Record.

NO PASSION PLAY

At Chicago by the People of Oberammergau.

The Peasant Actors Could Not Be Induced to Come to America Under Any Consideration.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—The fact has by this time been often enough announced to become well established that the people of Oberammergau do not intend, and never did intend, to bring the Passion play to Chicago next summer. The announcement of a plan to import the players and the play caused a large amount of discussion a few weeks ago, and much opposition to the project was naturally aroused. Adverse judgments were published on the scheme of Archbishop Corrigan and several others of the most prominent clergymen of New York.

These articles have brought out the emphatic and authentic denials which have recently been published, and show the fact easy to be surmised by such as know the people of Oberammergau, that those of them who have heard anything about the plan are indignant that it should be announced here as a possibility, and are anxious that the people of America should understand that such a project never was and never could be for a moment entertained by them. This point is indicated in a letter received from Hugo Lang, the Liverpool representative of the large Oberammergau firm of George Lang's heirs, the members of which are among the most prominent and influential citizens of the place and closely connected with the management of the Passion play itself. The writer of the letter says:

"You may give the most emphatic denial to the statement which you say was made that the people of Oberammergau were coming to Chicago next year to represent the Passion play. Nothing could be further from the intentions and wishes of our people. To me it seems almost amusing, for I would as soon believe to see our Rofel being brought to Chicago. Knowing, however, that outsiders are not in the same position to judge, and that consequently such a statement would find believers and naturally arouse the indignation of friends of Oberammergau, I shall thank you to contradict the rumor as a groundless, and I should say malicious, invention. * * * Not before 1900, and nowhere else—you may rest assured—will the Oberammergauers again represent the Passion play. Believe me, yours sincerely,

"H. LANG."

It is understood that some offers were made to Joseph Maier and a few of the other players to induce them to come to Chicago, but not one of them thought of accepting such an offer. If any Passion play is attempted at Chicago by any foreign syndicate next summer, those who see it may rest assured that it is not the Oberammergau play, and is not done by the Oberammergau people.

HOW LUCK SOMETIMES COMES.

One Man Who Knew Enough to Stop When He Had a Good Pile.

"The man who enters a gambling house expecting to make a stake is a bigger dunce than the one who sits down on a stump and waits for a cow to back up to be milked," said a sport to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter.

"Still, lightning sometimes strikes men and luck is sometimes found at the gambling table. In the early days of Leadville, Col., a man came there who was not addicted to gambling. He had had bad luck, was penniless, deep in debt, and had an invalid wife and four small children. It was midwinter and the man was desperate. He pawned his coat for $2 and entered a gambling house. When he got up from the table he had $10,000 in cash.

"As he started to go out a gambler, who was running another game near the door, bantered him for 'just one bet.' He crumpled up a bill and threw it on a figure marked '20 for 1.' The wheel spun round and stopped with a click at that number. The gambler picked up the bill, looked at its denomination, and sprang out of his chair with an oath. It was $500. The man entered the place without a coat and but one day's subsistence for his family in his pocket. Two hours later he left it with $20,000. Strange to say, he made good use of his money so easily got, and is now one of the most prosperous merchants of Denver."

The thirty-two teeth in the mouth of John McDarby, of Salmon Falls, Mass., are all double.

COOL WEATHER

Is Now the Talk of the Forecasts.

What May be Expected for the Fall.

Some Points, Also, on the Evolutions of Worlds and the Comets of Space.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 25th to 29th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 30th, cross the western mountains about the close of October 1, the great central valleys from October 2 to 4, and the eastern states about the 5th.

The disturbance will develop its greatest force on the 5th and 6th in the eastern states and on the Atlantic coast, and will affect the weather of all the Atlantic states.

The cool wave will cross the western mountains about October 3, the great central valleys about the 5th, and the eastern states about the 7th.

The Comets of Space.

In studying the evolution of worlds, we now pass to the cometic or third stage and, as in animal life, we find the mature forms not so numerous as are those of incipient stages.

The planets move around the sun from west to east, keeping very nearly over the sun's equator, but comets move about the sun in all conceivable directions, and in immense numbers. It is impossible to give any reliable estimate of the number of comets that belong to, and never leave the solar system. Their number must be placed at hundreds of millions, besides the monstrous fiery wanderers that, unannounced, plunge into our sun's electrosphere, and again hurry off into unknown space, perhaps never to return.

In studying the comet we must keep in mind the indisputable fact that space has no limits. Beyond the most remote space which the mind can conceive, lies illimitable space. The universe has no bounds, no center, and no circumference, and the laws that govern matter and motion are just as illimitable as space. The laws that cause matter to accumulate and condense must necessarily be the same everywhere, but varying in force in accord with surrounding conditions.

The condensation of matter I believe to be the first cause of motion. The growth of an apple, a melon, a grain of wheat, an ear of corn, is a condensation of matter from space. The matter that is concentrated into an apple, probably occupied a cubic mile of space, when in its most attenuated form, and while the apple was growing there was necessarily a movement of matter toward the apple from all directions.

Vegetation gains its substance from space, from the atmosphere, and not from the earth. The latter is only an electric battery that sets the electric currents in motion, thereby gathering from space or the atmosphere, that which builds the vegetable bodies.

Take a great tank of dry earth, plant in it an acorn, water it and grow a tree that will weigh a ton, or as much as the dry earth weighed at the start. Then take the tree weighing over 2,000 pounds out of the tank of soil, and the latter, when dry, will weigh as much as it did when the acorn was first planted in it. Therefore vegetation obtains its substance from space, from the atmosphere.

The matter in a grain of powder occupied thousands of times as much space when it was in its most attenuated, gaseous or ethereal form, and therefore, in order to form the grain of powder, the attenuated matter must have been set in motion toward a center.

It requires 1,167 feet of hydrogen gas, and 579 feet of oxygen to constitute one foot of water, therefore when water is formed, it occupies 1,746 times less space than did the gasses out of which it is formed, and in the formation of water from the gasses, there must be a great inrush toward a center from all directions. This inrush of matter to constitute a more solid body is, in my opinion, the cause of all motion.

Our atmosphere is supposed to be at least 200 miles in depth, and if condensed would form a substance about the weight of water 33 feet deep all over the earth. This would contain about six feet of oxygen or two feet of solid earth when further condensed, and this process is constantly going on, by the earth accumulating from the atmosphere. Of this Prof. Mansill says: "It is my opinion that when the earth has absorbed this total amount of oxygen from the atmosphere, that the atosphere will have absorbed during the same time nearly as much oxygen from space."

With these ideas before us, we can see a cause for the comet's movement towards the sun and then darting back again into space. When our solar system has moved into new space not before occupied by great heavenly bodies for millions of years it finds accumulations of gasses, and as the sun is absorbing by its growth vast amounts of the ether of space, that ether, from vastly remote regions, is moving toward the sun and carries with it the gaseous accumulations with such great force that they plunge deep into the elements that surround the sun, as you might throw a block of wood with such force as to cause it to sink ten feet into the water. The wood having been forced deep into the water by the momentum given it, would return with such force as to throw it above the water.

Thus it is that the comets dive deep into the elements that surround the sun, and are thrown back into space by the push or repulsation of those elements.

No subject in astronomy attracts such universal attention as that which deals with comets, and in the discussion of these wanderers, the probability that all satellites, planets and suns were once comets, that our moon was once a comet, that our earth has been repeatedly struck by great comets, causing the geological coal, lime, iron, and other measures, and bringing about that condition of things which terminated in Noah's flood, I hope to interest my readers to no small extent.

AN ELECTION TIME BORE

He'll soon be round our brains to craze,
The man whose coming's unexpected;
Who slaps you on the back and says,
Well, who d'ye think will be elected?
—New York Press.

The lands included in the territory known as the Cherokee land strip were given up to that tribe of Indians in 1821 in exchange for their lands in Georgia and Alabama.

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB

A Chatty Chapter of Cheer and Comfort.

A Solution of Bessie Barton's Puzzling Problem.

The Age of Steam and Electricity is the Woman's Era—Over Our Tea Cups—The Domestic Corner.

RILEY'S TRIBUTE TO WHITTIER.

Giftless we come to Him who all things gives,
and live because He lives.
—The Poet's Last Lines.

Hail to thee and all good cheer,
Though men say thou liest here
Dead,
And weep all uncomforted.

By thy faith refining mine
Life still lights those eyes of thine
Clear
As the autumn atmosphere.

Ever still thy smile appears
As the rainbow of thy tears
Bent
O'er thy love's vast firmament

Thou endurest—shalt endure,
Purely, as thy song is pure.
Hear
Thus my hail: Good cheer; good cheer.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

INVENTIVE GENIUS

And Simplicity Will Solve Bessie Barton's Puzzle.

The readers of the Bee Hive club will remember the puzzling question propounded by Bessie Barton, a few weeks ago—the question that has been puzzling all women for so many years that it has been given up as an unanswerable conundrum—"if all things cannot be done, what can be slighted?" That is, if a slender woman with one pair of hands, finds herself unequal to performing the manifold tasks that devolve upon her as housewife and mother, and at the same time keep herself informed on the leading questions of the day—if her strength will not permit her to fill the positions of housekeeper and student, which can—which should be neglected?

I have waited for some one to answer until it seems that nobody has anything to say, and so I am impelled to break the silence with a few suggestions as to how this puzzle may, and will, be solved.

In my opinion, this great age of electricity and invention in which impossibilities have been made possible, and hard places easy, will straighten outathe tangles for womankind, and relieve her of many grievous burdens.

For instance, here comes an inventor with a flat-iron, kept at an even temperature by an electric current. Think of that, you tired laundress. Imagine doing your entire ironing with one smoothing iron; think of the miles you walk to change irons, and the time lost in trying to get them "just right"—neither too hot or too cold—without the excessive heat required to do an ordinary ironing.

Then, here comes another genius with a combined dust-pan and broom, which gathers up the dust without bending over. No more aching backs, and the work done in half the time it could be accomplished by the old-fashioned process.

And that wonderful bread-making machine. How thankful women, who have kneaded every hour, should be for this wonderful device, whereby loaves of bread, perfectly kneaded and shaped, can be turned out almost as rapidly as newspapers from one of the improved presses, and with less complication of mechanism.

Another boon for women is the rubber tissue that can be used for mending rents or holes in one-quarter the time it would take to do the work with a needle. The method of using is to adjust the rent, clip off the frayed edges, clap on the piece of rubber tissue, cut the appropriate size, lay over this a thin piece of cambric and apply a hot iron. The iron warms the rubber, which then lays hold and ingratiates itself with the texture, and the mending is done. Don't this take away the horrors connected with the mending basket that in a large family is always full of garments which, in their turn, are full of holes? How many hours have been uselessly sacrificed in painful labor with the needle?

Of course there are women whose belief in the traditions of their youth will never be shaken. In olden times the girl who mended her stocking with court plaster always caught her slipper in a crack, and revealed to the young man who accompanied her the slovenly deed; whereupon he went straight way and proposed to her cousin Jane, who was plain, but darned her stockings so that the hole became like the web.

There are women, in whose minds these tales have been so firmly grounded, they will stick to the needle to the bitter end. And these are the women who will tell you that clothes can be got clean with the proper amount of "rubbing" and in no other way. Don't talk to them of washing machines. Unless they have arisen before daylight, and rubbed and scrubbed until sun down; unless they go to their rest at night with aching back and limbs and throbbing head, their conscience is not clear, and they know the clothes are not clean.

But this is an age of progress, and its women are progressive, and while many of these inventions have not yet reached a state of perfection, they are rapidly doing so, and the woman who tries them and demonstrates their usefulness, is loosening the shackles of prejudice that have chained her sex to the old-fashioned methods of doing housework, while men, availing themselves of every invention that will lighten their labor, are nearing that higher civilization where everything but thinking will be done by steam and electricity.

But, after all, the real secret of the domestic problem lies in simplification. Nature never intended us to live as we do. If she had meant us to eat puff pastry she would have grown it on some of her trees. She has provided simple food in the shape of cereals, fruits and vegetables, and if we conformed ourselves more closely to her established order of diet, we should be a happier and hardier race. More than half of a home-keeper's time is spent in worrying, and the other half in preparing food. As though the stomach was the immortal part of us.

Take one-quarter of the time a woman spends in making pies, preparing puddings, putting up preserves, icing cakes and frying doughnuts, and let her devote it to rest and recreation, and she would not look like a shred of parchment paper at 40.

We pour life too full, and strain the measure. A quart pot will not hold three pints, neither will fifty years hold the concerns of seventy, and we must learn to simplify before we can solve this perplexing question, or escape the doom of premature age.

DORRIS DARE.

Toledo.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

To make a good cup of tea fill a cup with boiling water and let it stand until the cup is heated through, then empty it. Put a teaspoonful of tea in a tea ball, place it in the hot cup, and pour on freshly boiling water slowly until it is full. This will give you a delicious, fragrant and refreshing drink.

Teapots should be washed thoroughly with strong soda and water and then rinsed well and perfectly dried each day if one would prevent the curious hay-like smell often noticed in a teapot.

A pretty fancy which is to be carried into effect at some of the weddings is that of having a "wedding album" for each member of the bridal party. These albums are purchased by the bride, and in them are placed photographs of the bride and bridegroom, the best man, ushers, maid of honor, bridesmaids, and officiating clergyman, with the autograph of each under his and her photograph. On the fly leaf is written out the place, time, and date of the marriage ceremony. Sometimes in the bride's album is placed a highly illuminated marriage certificate. These albums are, of course, prepared after the wedding, when the bride and bridegroom are photographed in their wedding finery.

A society woman who ought to know what she is talking about, says: "The most embarrassing thing in society is a finger bowl. Every one is embarrassed who attempts to use one. Women come nearer to using them gracefully than men, but even they do not entirely succeed, although they assume a careless manner in washing their fingers, indicating that at home they use finger bowls every few minutes. There is a certain awkwardness about them which no one can deny. A good many people dislike society, and it is believed that they are afraid of company, but, as a matter of fact, it is finger bowls."

HOME ECONOMIES.

With the average housekeeper, it is far easier to save a dollar than to earn it, and it is the little things that in the end count up to an amount which few can afford to waste. To some people, this close watching and saving has an appearance of stinginess, but economy can never be that. It is by wasting nothing that we may be generous. In a letter from a friend, she told me what she had been doing, and among other things was "turning sheets and pillow-slips." I had often turned sheets, but had never thought of turning pillow-slips, so it may be a new idea to some one else. Rip the seam at the bottom of the pillow-slip, fold it the other way, sew up the bottom again, and it is done. Napkins are apt to break first at the corners, where they are pinned to the clothes-line; by trimming them off and hemming again, they will last for some time, and only be a little smaller. Stair carpets should be taken up as soon as they show the least sign of wearing on the edge of the step, and slipped so that the worn place will come at the back of the step. In the kitchen, there is even more chance for economy. AMY.

Toledo.

THE WOMAN WHO LAUGHS.

For a good, every-day household angel give us the woman who laughs. Her biscuits may not always be just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace dislocated buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day she is a very paragon. Home is not a battlefield, nor life one long unending row. The trick of always seeing the bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty—one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.

THE LITTLE INCORRIGIBLES.

She Had Her Choice.

"Bobby," said Mamma, "did you give your little sister her choice of the apples, as I told you?" "Yes, I told her to choose the little one, or none, and she took the little one."

A Small Tactician.

Little Fred had learned to use bad language, and his mamma had explained to him how wicked it was to swear, and also that severe punishment would follow if he offended again. One day he hurt himself while at play, and exclaimed in loud angry tones, "G—d,"—when, looking up, and seeing his mother, his voice fell, and in gentle accents he murmured—"bless me, and make me a good boy."

The Way She Would Say It.

A small genius, aged four, was being taught by his grandmother a new prayer the other night. It was in verse and ran thus:

Jesus, gentle shepherd, lead me;
Keep thy little lamb to-night.

"Grandma," said the boy, "do you say that prayer?"

"Well, not exactly," she answered. "Why?"

"'Cause if you said it you'd have to let the 'little lamb' go and say 'keep the old sheep.'"

Suspenders and All.

Mamma—What under the sun are you doing with Little Dot's clothes on?

Little Dick (despondently)—Well, Dot said she wanted to be in th' fashion and she's gone off with all of mine.—Good News.

Had His Eyes Open.

Mrs. Dix—I was ashamed of you, Ephraim, to dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's. I saw her little boy watching you.

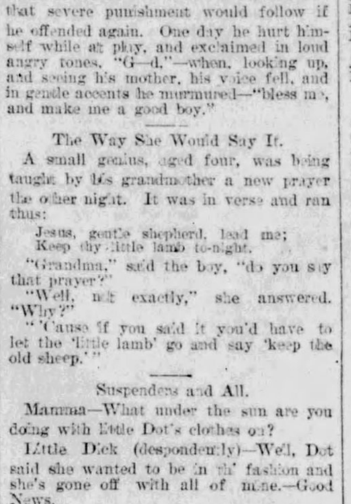
Dix—I saw him too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin.

Superintendent—When the Bible speaks of "the tents of unrighteousness," what does it mean?

Johnny (sadly, after a pause)—Of the circus, I guess.

"Mamma," said little Fred, "if I swallowed a thermometer would I die by degrees?"

FRENCH DINNER GOWN.



A charming costume in Pekin silk in stripes of pink and cream. Low bodice slightly gathered at waist and a Berthe of Burges lace arrayed to form epaulettes on the shoulders. The lace is headed by folds of pink silk muslin.

TAILOR-MADE COAT.

This illustrates one of the newest of the three-quarter length coats in deep heliotrope cloth and a rolling collar and trimmings of heavy black braid.

MOTHERHOOD.

The fair young earth hushed all her sounds of life,
As evening gathered in the western sky,
And calmed the sportive winds, that she might hear
The world's first mother's first fond lullaby.
A rapture, such as mothers share with God,
By sweet melodious cadences expressed:
"My child! Part of my heart in human form;
My living thought, plucked from my throbbing breast!"

How good was God to give such balm divine
To stinging Eve bereft of Paradise!
To grant her, mourning over Eden lost,
To find new Edens in her baby's eyes!
And every mother crooning o'er her child,
Catches the same sweet rapture from the skies,
And, though shut out of earthly Edens, finds,
In mother-love a sinless Paradise.

Each height of bliss but measures depth of woe,
And mother-joy is matched by mother-pain.
Eve's gentle heart bled o'er her sinning child,
And Mary wept o'er hers who had no stain.
Mothers alone drink sorrow's deepest dregs.
Did God need sympathy, that he should deign
To grant to woman, through her mother-love,
Some comprehension of his love and pain?

Mothers alone climb joy's most rapturous heights.
Here, too, they touch the heart of love divine.
O Father, God, how very good thou art.
To grant us joys that else were only thine.
A partnership with God is motherhood.
What strength, what purity, what self-control,
What love, what wisdom should belong to her
Who helps God fashion an immortal soul!
—Mary Wood Allen.

NICE ENOUGH TO EAT.

The most poetical achievement of the kitchen is its jellies. The transmutation of the lucent currant and the purple plum into solvent ruby and amethyst is an alchemy of which every woman is proud to know the secret. The idea of building a temple of jelly at the world's fair is a pretty and appropriately feminine conception. The architect has disrobed the plan. It is to be in the form of a temple with four arched entrances, approached on all sides by a continuous flight of three steps. Thirty-one feet it will rise from the ground, and be surmounted by a glass ball over two feet in diameter, filled with jelly. The ground work is to be one of light steel, supporting plate glass shelves, and these shelves, stepped back, will form the roof. This framework will be filled in with jellies—amber, purple, red and black—so used as to work out the architectural requirements and ornamental detail. According to the estimates there will be in number 4,688 of the round bodied bottles that in various prescribed sizes are to hold the jellies.

Fancy the effect of this genuine translucence when lighted at night, as it is to be, with electric lights. The estimated cost is $2,400.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Though I be shut in darkness, and become
Insentient dust, blown idly here and there,
For having once had held against my lip
Life's brimming cup of hydromel and rue—
For having once known woman's holy love,
And a child's kiss, and for a little space
Been boon companion to the Day and Night,
Fed on the odors of the summer dawn,
And folded in the beauty of the stars,
Dear Lord, though I be changed to senseless clay,
And serve the potter as he turns his wheel,
I thank thee for the gracious gift of tears!

Life can be made much pleasanter by our trying to make the best of everything; and then, when we are able to better ourselves, we are in a condition to enjoy better. It is an impossibility that each and every one of us should be able to secure a place that we might consider as pleasant. Added to this is the fact that much that we see is deceiving, and that, if we fail to find what we are seeking in making a change, we are only breeding discontent instead of bettering ourselves.

Perhaps the time when a women most feels that she is the full equal of any man is when she has begun to feel at home on a bicycle.—Ram's Horn.

Gushing Girl—Now, don't you put my name in your paper; don't you dare.

Experienced Reporter—Very well. How did you say you spell your name?

That thou dost know the darkness, proves the light,
Weep if thou wilt, but weep not all too long;
Or weep and work, for work will lead to song.
—George McDonald.

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines—delightful luxuries of beauty, to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things, if, unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground.

There is in every man a certain feeling that he has been what he is from all eternity, and by no means becomes such in time.

Politeness is the most efficient aid in the world to strengthen a good name or to supply the want of one.

"Oh, heaven! that one might read the book of Fate.
* * * Yet if it were seen,
The happiest youth—viewing his progress through,
What perils past—what crosses to ensue—
Would shut the book, and sit him down and die."

Curiosity is a thing that makes us look over other people's affairs, and overlook our own. Democrates reprehending curiosity, said it "is as rude to intrude into another man's house with your eyes as with your feet."

Few people suspect how much mere talk fritters away spiritual energy—that which should be spent in action spends itself in words. Hence, he who restrains that love of talk lays up a fund of spiritual strength.

It is better to be a good tailor than a wearisome preacher, a smart shoemaker than a stupid lawyer, a dexterous carver than a blundering politician.

Indecision is the greatest robber on the face of the earth.

Every one who follows his or her own chosen employment faithfully and diligently, is to that extent one of the world's true and continuous givers.

Sometimes we take a long step by being put down a bit.

Henry Ward Beecher once said that the man or woman who has come to that point where he or she is content ought to be put into a coffin, for the thoroughly contented person can learn no more.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Breakfast.
Fruit
Boiled Rice Sugared Cream
Beauregard Eggs Broiled Kidney
Rolls Coffee

Dinner.
Halibut a la Flamande, Egg Sauce
Steamed Potatoes
Shepherd's Pie (from Lamb)
Bechamel Sauce
Stuffed Tomatoes Boiled Rice
Vegetable Salad
Wafers Cheese
Cream of Cocoanut Pudding,
Coffee.
Tea.

Creamed Lobster Boiled Rice
Peach Fritters Powdered Sugar
Wafers Tea

Beef Stew.

One-half pound beef, one-half onion, one-fourth cup turnips and carrots mixed; cut in one-half inch squares; two small potatoes, salt and pepper; water to cover. Wipe meat, cut into small pieces and remove all fine, crumbly bones; put large bones and tough meat into the kettle and cover with cold water. Melt a little of the fat from meat in frying pan; dredge the tender meat with salt, pepper and flour and brown it in hot fat. Brown the sliced onion also; then put meat and onion into the kettle; add carrots and turnips and simmer two or three hours, or till the meat is tender; one-half hour before serving remove fat and bones and add the potatoes, cut in quarters and parboiled five minutes. When ready to serve skim out meat and potatoes; put them in a dish, thicken the gravy and add more seasoning if needed. Pour the gravy over the meat. The potatoes, carrots and turnips may be omitted. If dumplings are to be added put them in about ten minutes before stew is done.

Dumplings.

One pint flour, one-half teaspoon salt, two teaspoons baking powder, one scant cup milk. Mix the dry ingredients; stir in enough milk to make a stiff dough. Roll out, cut in small rounds, put them in stew, letting them rest in meat and potatoes; cover closely and cook ten minutes without lifting cover. Serve at once.

Toledo. M. J. C.

Dolly Varden Cake.

One-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two and one-half cups of flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda.

Bake in three jelly tins, fill two of these, and into the remaining batter stir one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and fill the remaining tin. Spread with an icing made by stirring confectioner's sugar and water together till the icing is quite thick.

Cheese Straws.

Three heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, sifted; three heaping tablespoonfuls of Parmesan cheese, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of white pepper, one-fourth saltspoonful of cayenne, a grating of nutmeg, yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of milk.

Mix the dry ingredients together, then add the yolk, milk, and softened butter. Mix well with a spoon, and when the mass is smooth, divide it into two parts, and roll these very thin. Cut into narrow strips about three inches long, and bake in a very slow oven for 15 minutes. Serve cold, in bunches tied together with ribbon.

Ice Cream in Oranges.

If the ice cream is made at home, chop up raisins and citron, and stir into the cream when it is frozen, or the confectioner can be directed to do the same. Cut the oranges straight across near the top, reserving this piece thus cut off. With a scoop which comes for the purpose, remove the inside of the orange, and then fill it with the cream, put on the top, and tie it up with ribbon of an orange color.

Washington Pie.

One tablespoonful of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder.

Bake in two jelly tins. When cold spread strawberry jam between the layers, and sweetened whipped cream on top.

STYLISH FALL COSTUME.

A very charming and simple model, suitable for almost any figure. The trimmings are of velvet and the material a heavy serge.

LAUNDERING CORSET.

We were speaking of corsets recently, my friend and I. Imagine my surprise on being told by my friend that she always consigned hers to the rag barrel as soon as they became much soiled. She said she did not like to do it, but she could not bring herself to wear a badly soiled garment. When I asked her why she did not clean them, she said she had no idea how it could be done. This, too, surprised me. I can readily understand how hard it must be for one of her economical disposition to throw away that which is really good. Perhaps there are others who do not know that a corset may be laundried so nicely as to be almost equal to a new one. Those stiffened by tampico, or any other hempen substance, do not launder as well as those in which bone or horn is used; yet, with care, they will in every case pay for the trouble.

The method of laundering is optional. I prefer a washboard to a washing machine for the purpose of cleaning. Before hanging the article to dry, it should be starched in thick boiled starch. When thoroughly dry, restarch in thin boiled starch, made quite blue. Model the corset into its original shape as nearly as possible, and endeavor to retain the shape while ironing. If any repairs are needed make them before laundering the article.—Cor. Housekeeper.

A MAN'S REASONING.

"The trouble with women," said Smithercrimpkins, "is that they want us to have fun their way. They want us to sit in the house and talk about the weather, sir; to discuss the eternal mysteries of dress-making and cooking, sir, and worship babies. They can't see why a man should want to go to a club or a public dinner, sir, or take in a base ball game or a horse race. They want us to do as they do and enjoy ourselves their way, sir. But did you ever hear of a man wanting a woman to have fun his way? No, sir; not much, sir. You never heard of any man's trying to persuade his wife to go around the corner, sir, to a nice, quiet place, sir, where some elegant gentlemen were engaged in a rubber at cards, sir, and to smoke cigars and drink beer with the party, sir, and sit up until the cock had made himself hoarse with crowing, sir, and then meander home singing. Did you ever hear of any man's trying to persuade a woman to have fun that way—his way? No, sir; not by a jugful, sir."

A WONDER.

She is a college graduate. Packed in her little head
Are all the living languages and many that are dead;
She thinks her thoughts in Latin, and she whistles in high Greek,
While with a Chinese washee-man she easily can speak.

The whole array of sciences are at her finger tips,
And problems mathematical just bubble from her lips;
When'er she talks, her hearers try their hardest to look wise;
But, to conceal their ignorance, they venture no replies.

Not only is her learning far ahead of any dream,
But she in college tennis was the captain of a team;
And in the college races on the lake and on the land,
Was always crowned the victor, to the music of the band.

A dainty pair of glasses on her dainty little nose
Adds to her look of culture and statue-like repose;
But when discussing subjects with a Boston maiden's might,
Her eyes flash through her glasses like a locomotive's light.

Oh, she is just a daisy. Though the drawback of her sex
Keeps her from being president, her mind it doesn't vex;
For there are higher stations she is able to attain
By having so much knowledge in her active little brain.

And now the wonder cometh; this sweet college girl, who might
Reform the very universe, which men have ruined quite,
Stays at home to help her mother in the kitchen, where she makes
The most delicious puddings, pies, and home-made cakes.

A man who thinks a woman's higher education tends
To make her hate domestic work, on which his bread depends,
Should take this maiden's cooking, for the more most women know,
The more of sweet home happiness they're able to bestow.

LETTERS FROM HOME.

The beauty and worth of letters between those who have left home and those who remain, are connected with sentiments that no one can appreciate who has not sent and received these letters. They are a tie of affection, or, rather an evidence of some tie, peculiar to people of refinement and of emotional strength and persistence. The practice is not found among people of low instinct, for they are not capable of getting out of it the help and enjoyment that are so profitable to people of keener sensibilities. The bond between parent and child is easily severed and neglected by them, and at an early age the child shifts for himself before he has gathered the idea of his dependence on parents that children have in more advanced stages of living, who require many years of parental support and counsel and encouragement in order that they may be fitted to carry on work and perform duties of a more difficult and noble character.

TIMELY TOPICS.

"In 1853, when I was a boy 8 years of age," said Mr. M. I. Weller to a reporter for the Washington Post, "I attended the military school at Boulogne Sur Mer. I was born in England, but my parents wished me to attend the French schools. At this time the great Crimean war was raging, and the troops in returning brought home with them the dread cholera. As a result France suffered from an epidemic which I suppose carried off more people than fell in the Crimea. People died by thousands; whole streets in Boulogne were depopulated; entire families were swept away, and huge black banners shut off avenues as a sign that cholera had claimed all the inhabitants as victims. The deaths were so numerous that it was out of the question to bury the dead in the usual manner, and bodies were dumped in long trenches and covered with lime. When one trench had been filled with corpses another was dug near by. Those were terrible days and the scenes were so indelibly impressed upon my mind that I can see them to-day as then.

"There were between 400 and 500 boys in the school, and not one of us was sick. We did not change our diet in any way, ate just as much fruit as before, and had the same rations issued as usual. We were exposed to the cholera every day—every hour, I might say—and I attribute our escape to a very simple preventive. Every cadet was provided with a small device made of bone or ivory, and resembling a cigarette-holder more than anything else I can think of. It was provided with a cap, which screws on. Inside was placed a small piece of gum camphor. We were required to keep this little holder in our mouths all the time, inhaling the camphor at every breath. We were never without it. We wore it on dress parade, at drill, everywhere and all the time. At meals the little holders lay by our plates, and as soon as we were through eating back between our lips went the holders. This was the only preventive taken by the cadets, and as none of them was ever sick, while people were dropping on every side, I attribute our escape to the camphor."

Who named the flowers? asks the Queen. Eve, perhaps, after Adam had named the creatures. I think, dear ladies, that Eve must have named the flowers, because her daughters are so fond of them. They were named before the time of Solomon, as we know. But how comes it that so many flowers have the same fancy names in more than one language? Thus, to take some of our common wild flowers: Quinsywort is in French, herbe a l'esquinance; clematis is called by our country folks beggars' weed, in French it is herbe aux queux; mignonette—little darling—is herbe d'amour; scurvy grass, also called spoon grass, is herbe aux cilleres; herbe Paris is herbe a Paris; moneywort is herbe aux ecus. How did these names come to be alike in both languages? On the other hand some of the French names are not in the least like our own. Black briony, for instance, is herbe aux femmes battues; centaury is herbe aux mille miracles; goosefoot is herbe du aux mille miracles; golsefoot is herbe du bon Henri, and willow herb is herbe Saint Antonie.

It is with general rejoicing that the public learned of the rescue of Lieut. Peary and his party by the Kite, and of their safe return to Newfoundland. It is sad that one life should have been lost, but that was the result of an accident which is liable to happen to the members of any Arctic exploring expedition, and was in no wise connected with the preparations for this. How much Lieut. Peary's work will mean for science remains to be seen, though from the dispatches he would appear to have brought with him a valuable collection of minerals and specimens of the northern flora and fauna. The Philadelphia Academy of Science is to be congratulated for the happy manner in which the undertaking has turned out. While that body was not altogether responsible for the movements of Lieut. Peary, the whole expedition was so ill-advised and so against the experiences of those who had been over the ground before, that had it been lost the academy would have been in a measure held responsible for it having given even its tacit consent to the undertaking.

The sin of suicide is not more evident than is its folly. In the vast majority of cases the ills which provoke this desperate act derive their force not from the actual misery they inflict, but from nervous apprehensiveness. They are the shadows of clouds which threaten, but may and often do pass away.

It was one of the cruel ironies of fate that the suicide of M. Prevost-Paradol, who had stultified his most brilliant writings by accepting a post—that of minister from France to Washington—under the second empire, took place just as the liberal cause, with which his name had always been associated, was on the eve of triumph.

When Mary Woolstonecraft, deserted by her American lover, paced up and down Putney bridge saturating her garments with the rain so that they might not prevent her from sinking in the water her life seemed indescribably dreary—without a ray of hope. Yet this very hour of despair proved to be the turning point in her history, and from it dated the truest bliss she had ever known—a period of wedded happiness and joyous work.

And so with "the marvelous boy, the sleepless soul that perished in his pride," Chatterton. He poisoned himself in his wretched garret at the very time when the feet of one who would have relieved his poverty were turned toward the street in which he died.—Boston Transcript.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Jolly "Jane" at Wheeler's Next Week.

The Wilbur Opera Company at the People's.

Theatrical News in General and Some Gossipy Notes of the Stage.

"Jane, my pretty Jane." The second presentation in this city of the great comedy Jane will be given at the opera house Monday evening. This bright comedy was seen here for the first time last season, when it made both an artistic and financial success. It will be cast with a brilliant company under the direction of Charles Frohman.

Jane has achieved popularity and success in both London and New York; it is a farce written by Henry Nicholls and W. Lestoco. It is very funny; its fun is boisterous and rampant, and almost unceasing; its action is brisk and spirited. There is some French riskiness about it, just enough to inspire it with additional animation. Jane does not make any pretense of being serious and sincere. It rushes along slam-bang fashion, piling up exaggerated complications and ludicrous incidents and absurd situations, and nobody has time to think how everything originates. It tells the story of a gay young bachelor who is extravagant and who assumes a wife temporarily—that is a pretended wife—in order to hoodwink the family solicitor and in order to retain his hold on a fortune which by some unreasonable arrangement he cannot hold unless he is married. He writes to the holder of his purse strings that he is married, and therefore requires more liberal allowances. Funds are forwarded in large sums. Next the scapegrace informs the guardian that an heir has been born; consequently more cash is necessary. Again the remittances are increased, to the delight of the spendthrift. Joy is turned into apprehension upon the receipt of a letter announcing his intention to come to town to see the wife and child. As there is neither spouse nor offspring the gay youth induces a chambermaid to pass herself off as his wife and hires a baby. In due time the guardian arrives and is surprised at his ward's choice and domestic establishment.

Chums, a comedietta, in one act, will precede Jane as a curtain raiser.

The Wilburs.

An exchange has the following to say of the ever-popular Wilbur Opera company, which will be at the People's theater all of next week. It also tells of an amusing incident that happened to one of the company:

As predicted, Redmond's opera house was jammed to the walls last night to witness the presentation of The Grand Duchess by the famous Wilbur Opera company. To say that the large assemblage was pleased would be drawing it mildly, for they were wildly enthusiastic. In the chorus there was a score of young women with beautiful faces, superb forms and magnificent voices, and their movements in the intricate marches were faultless. Miss Kerwin, the prima donna of the company, scored a great triumph, as did pretty, sweet-voiced little Dorothy Morton and the five other principals. The comedian was extremely funny and the audience showed their appreciation by many encores.

In the chorus was noticed Miss Belle Hamilton, of East Saginaw, the daughter of a wealthy lumber baron. She had a penchant for opera bouffe and joined the Wilbur company some months ago at Detroit, but it was only after considerable urging on the part of the manager that she was prevailed on to wear tights. While the company was in Detroit one of Miss Hamilton's East Saginaw acquaintances learned that the young lady was to stand invested in all the splendor of her shapely limbs, and telegraphing to some male friends at East Saginaw, the report spread, and when the curtain rose on the first act of The Grand Duchess, Miss Hamilton, clad in her very airy costume, was horrified to view before her a number of East Saginaw society men gazing at the belle of that city through their opera glasses. She slipped away into the wings, and was found there, blushing and in tears, by the stage manager a few minutes later. She was finally prevailed upon to resume her place behind the footlights, and she now says she will brave it out and one day become an operatic prima donna.

Re-hashed Plays.

The reprehensible practice of masquerading old plays as new has never been so marked as during the early weeks of this season, says the New York Sun. It is probably true that at least thirty plays now on tour or about to start are put forth falsely as new material, when they are mere revisions of past ventures. In a very few cases, perhaps, the managers may be unaware of the deception, through having purchased unwittingly from unscrupulous playwrights; but as a rule the revival of old pieces under new titles is directly traceable to managers' suggestions or influence. It is a question if an auditor who pays to see an alleged new play, and then discovers it to be one which he saw a year or more previously, and would not knowingly wish to see again, could not demand his money back on the broad assertion that it had been obtained through false pretenses. Some day this interesting question will be submitted to a court, and it is hoped the decision will be to the confusion of this system of petty swindling.

Great Place for Comic Opera.

The last performance of comic opera has been given in the New York Casino. It was opened on October 21, 1882, before it was really finished, with "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," but it soon had to be closed again, because there was no way to keep out the cold weather. After the gaps in the walls were stopped up the house was re-opened and the same opera went on. Thirty-five operas have been given, an average of less than four a year. There have been several long runs, and few of the operas have had less than fifty performances each. The greatest number of performances of any one was 1,256 of "Erminie." Next to this stands "Nadjy," with 256, and then "Poor Jonathan," with 208. Some of the other good records are "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," 137; "Prince Methusalem," 102; "The Beggar Student," 110; "Falka," 110; "Nanon," 100; "Amorita," 103; "The Yeomen of the Guard," 100; "The Brigands," 167; "The Grand Duchess," 145, and "The Tyrolean," 100. The smallest number given to one opera is seven to "Billee Taylor," and the next twenty-one to "The Sorcerer." It is not too much to say that a majority of the comic opera singers now prominent in this country have appeared at some time or other on the stage of the Casino, as well as many who are now in other countries. A few in the list, named as far as possible in the order in which they appeared, are Miss Lily Post, Miss Mathilde Cottrelly, Miss Lillian Russell, Digby Bell, Mrs. Laura Joyce Bell, Miss Madeline Lucette, Miss Bertha Ricca, Fred Leslie, W. T. Carleton, J. H. Ryley, Hubert Wilke, Miss Georgine von Januschowsky, De Wolf Hopper, Charles Plunkett, Miss Isabella Urquhart, Miss Verona Jarbeau, Miss Sadie Martinot, Miss Pauline Hall, Miss Letitia Fritsch, Miss Marion Manola, Miss Jennie Weathersby, W. S. Daboll, Harry Pepper, Max Freeman, Miss Sylvia Gerrish, Miss Lillian Grubb, Mark Smith, Courtice Pounds, James T. Powers, Miss Marie Jansen, Henry Hallam, Fred Solomon, Miss Fanny Rice, Miss Anna O'Keefe, Edwin Stevens, R. F. Carroll, Miss Marie Halton, Miss Eva Davenport, Miss Grace Golden, Miss Camille D'Arville, Jefferson De Angelis, Miss Louisa Beaudet, Ferdinand Schuetz, Miss Pauline T'Allemand, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Annie Meyers, Miss Laura Bellini, Charles Bassett, William Pruette, Miss Lole Fuller, and Miss Mabel Stevenson.

Notes.

Bernhardt is writing a drama.

It is reported that there are 3,000 idle players in New York city.

Wonderland has proved itself a big success.

"Black Crook" is having a great revival in New York.

The business at the People's theater this week has been very large as Monroe is a prime favorite in Toledo.

Sol Smith Russell is making a triumphal tour of the Pacific coast, where he is appearing in "Peaceful Valley" to phenomenal business.

Election year has made theatrical people a drug in New York. Former managers are very glad to get a position as agent; stars equally desirous to play leading parts.

Herrmann, the magician, has returned to his New York theater after an absence of nearly three years, and has brought with him many new and mysterious tricks and illusions.

When Mascagni composed "Cavalleria Rusticanna" he took the work from Signor Verga's novel by that name, and now the Italian court has ordered that he pay Verga $25,000 for the liberty.

M. B. Leavitt is to have two companies on the road this season presenting "The Spider and the Fly." He went to Europe the last summer and secured novelties, unlike each other, for both companies.

Many of the dresses worn by Miss Marlowe in the various characters which she personates in her extensive repertory were designed by Mr. Frank D. Millet, the prominent artist, who is at present engaged in the art department of the world's fair.

Manager Wilkison will take Alexander Salvini to the Pacific coast in October. The actor will play a four weeks' engagement in San Francisco, appearing in the scenic revivals of D'Ennery's and Dumas' romances in which he has been so successful.

John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, is starring in a new play, "Capt. Harcourt, the Man From Boston." He will open in Boston next Monday. What do legitimate actors think of such aspirants for histrionic honors?

Lottie Collins, the London Concert Hall singer, opened with her Ta-ra-ra Boom de-ay in New York this week, after spending some two weeks in quarantine. She appears between the acts of "Jane" and has received very favorable notices.

"Christopher Columbus" is the name given to a spectacular play which it is proposed to present inside the grounds of Jackson Park during the world's fair. Two women are back of the enterprise, one of the two the author of the play, and it is their purpose to build and thoroughly equip a playhouse for the piece.

The title of the new play in which Alexander Salvini will be seen in the spring is "The Heir of Grammont," and not Francis II., as has been stated. It is a romantic play of the sixteenth century, the scenes being laid in France. The piece was written by Paul Kester under Mr. Salvini's supervision.

Sardou will shortly produce in Paris a comedy in which the principal scenes represent American life and manners. The characters are those of an American family taking a holiday in Paris and Trouville. The comedy will have much lively caricature of American habits and customs. Charles Frohman has the refusal of the American rights.

Richard Mansfield has produced Hatton's "Scarlet Letter," a dramatization of Hawthorne's great novel, at Daly's theater, New York, and appears to have made a great personal success. The critics of the press treat the production at great length, and, while they all speak in very high terms of Mr. Mansfield's acting, they uniformly condemn the play as weak and undramatic, even though using Hawthorne's lines very liberally.

Manager Pitou has had over 200 applications by actors to take the place of W. J. Scanlan in "Mavourneen," and has selected Chauncey Olcott, known in comic opera circles as a good tenor, and has secured his release from a London engagement. Scanlan's contract runs for two years yet, and his share of the profits will be paid over to his wife. Should he recover his health he will resume his old place.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew, just returned from the tour around the world, made their reappearance before an American audience this week at the Globe, Boston, producing for the first time in this country "Therese," a Parisian play of the present day—a play, a tragedy, in fact, in which guilty love, murder and revenge are the moving passions.

"The Face in the Moonlight" has given the desired opportunity to Mr. R. M. Mantell to prove the possession of versatility. This was the end to which it was produced. Now Mr. Mantell is anxious to follow up the excellent impression he had created by doing something more ambitious. In pursuance of this policy, he has, therefore, determined to appear as Hamlet and as Othello, and invite critical attention to his interpretation of Shakespeare. His appearance in the legitimate will undoubtedly attract attention.

The opinion of Mr. Pigott, the official examiner of plays in England, in regard to Ibsen is not flattering. He says: "I have studied Ibsen's plays carefully, and all the characters appear to me morally deranged. The heroines are dissatisfied spinsters who look on marriage as a monopoly, or dissatisfied married women in a chronic state of rebellion against not only the conditions which nature has imposed upon their sex, but against all the duties and obligations of mothers and wives; as for the men, they are all rascals or imbeciles."

The New York Mirror has been informed that during the past summer R. D. MacLean and Marie Prescott were married quietly. This will be news to their many friends in the profession, for an atmosphere of secrecy has been preserved hitherto by the contracting parties. The story, as it reached the Mirror, is to the effect that Mr. MacLean and Miss Prescott were wedded at Shepherdstown, Va., and that they have spent their honeymoon in seclusion on the groom's "Wild Goose Farm." Mr. MacLean's father died last winter, and left the young tragedian a large fortune. He has been starring jointly with Miss Prescott for several seasons, and they have made a good deal of money in certain sections of the country, where both have become popular as expositors of various legitimate roles. The reported marital union will not, it is said, interfere with the MacLean-Prescott company's plans.

ROMAN FEASTS.

The Enormous Sums Spent to Provide a Single Dinner.

As exemplifying the pitch to which Roman epicureanism was carried, and indicative of a truly barbaric nature, a dish consisting of the tongues alone of some thousands of the favorite songsters of the air was requisitioned at immense cost to satisfy the inordinate cravings of one of the emperors. One can hardly avoid the reflection that such a being must have been extremely untuneful, says Chambers' Journal. The liver of a capon steeped in milk was thought a great delicacy; and of solid meat, pork appears to have been most relished.

The stanch Roman, who did not take his pleasure homeopathically, reclined during dinner on a luxurious couch, his head resting on his left elbow, supported by cushions. Suetonius draws attention to a superb apartment erected by the extravagant Nero, in which his meals were partaken, constructed like a theater, with shifting scenes changing with every course.

The amount of money often expended by the wealthy Romans on their sumptuous meals appears fabulous. Vitellius is said to have spent as much as 400 sestertia (about £4,228 of our money) on his daily supper; and the celebrated feast to which he invited his brother cost no less than £40,350! It consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish, and 7,000 of fowl, with other equally numerous meats. His daily food was of the most rare and exquisite nature; the deserts of Libya, the shores of Spain, the waters of the Carpathian sea, and even the coasts and forests of Britain were diligently searched for dainties to supply his table, and had he reigned long he would, observes Josephus, have exhausted the great opulence of the Roman empire.

By the way, we wonder if these happy-go-lucky Romans ever suffered much from indigestion. Of one thing we are certain, that in order to render the bridge from one feast to another less tedious, an occasional resort was had to the persuasive powers of an emetic. The extravagance of these times was indeed so boundless that to entertain an emperor at a feast, unless you were a Croesus, were to encounter almost certain financial ruin—literally to be eaten up. One dish alone at the table of Heliogabalus has been known to cost a sum equal to £4,000 of our money.

I suffered from biliousness, indigestion, etc. Simmons Liver Regulator cured after doctors failed.—W. D. Bird.

FALL HEADGEAR.

The Latest Fashions Dictated for the Stately Tile.

There Are Endless New Shapes in the Hat Line, But, So Far as Color Goes, to be in the Swim You Must Choose a Shade in Brown.

Ah, where did you procure that chapeau? Have you the presumption to wear headgear that is not seal, coffee, mahogany, vieste, Auerline, umber, ochre or English brown. If so, then you are ignoring Dame Fashion's mandates and overlooking the correct thing in the leisurely east, where four brown hats are worn to one of any other color. These shades do

Correct for Fall.

not apply solely to the derby hats, but to the soft hats such as "the tourist" and other limber head pieces which are pretty much the same shape as the derby, with the individuality which the oblong indenture at the top imparts to them. "Brown" in some shade is correct. It is permissable to wear any shade of it with a black suit.

Of shapes there is the usual variation of a fraction—just enough to make you out of style with your old hat, no matter how well preserved it may be. This perpetual changing of shapes every few months must be a scheme of the fellows who make hats to shame people into purchasing new ones. Minneapolis is one of the best cities in the United States to buy hats in,

The Tourist.

The leading hatters follow the Philadelphia, Boston and New York styles. The Philadelphia style runs to taper crowns with wide brims, Boston to full crown with heavy roll—more of a square crown, and New York to almost every imaginable shape.

The Dunlap this season runs to seal and coffee brown and black colors. The swell shape for the boys is a close, round roll, but if your ears are set at right angles, don't select this shape; better try one of the broader brimmed ones.

The silk Dunlaps are of a pronounced bell shape with a proportionately heavy brim. Many of the proper dressers are wearing this style.

"The Thistle," a "scratch-up" hat on the derby plan, of a beaver material, is quite a novelty. The sides and ends have swapped characteristics in this hat.

Very Stylish.

That is the ends are rolled like the sides of an ordinary derby while the sides are flattened.

The Knox hat is also far gone on the brown craze, and is shown in every conceivable shade of this popular color—golden brown, seal and coffee browns and black being the favorite shades. The shapes are rather more substantial than the Dunlaps, the brims being heavier, or broader, and having a more pronounced roll. The English hats for the ultra-fashionable young men are mostly shown in brown colors, notably the Cooksey & Co. article. The golden brown Grafton, the new ochre Cooksey and the legitimate black, being the prevailing shades.

The soft English hats are very stylish, too; and are shown in gray and brown chiefly.

The Knox silk hat is slightly bell shaped with a wide 18-line band. This is

TWO OF THE LEADING STYLES.
Take Your Choice.

the young gentleman's hat. For pater families a 14-line band is considered sufficient.

As in most every other line of personal adornment, the hats this year are handsomer apparently than ever, nd

Should you choose a Dunlap, a Knox or Cooksey hat,
You need not stop to ponder on exactly where you're at.

TARIFF REFORM BOOMING.

It is gratifying to note that the Worts-Kirk-Bigelow Bakery of the United States Baking company is meeting with favorable consideration in its efforts to supply the hungry multitude with the new Tariff Reform Cakes.

To those who believe in Tariff Reform, as well as to those on the other side of the fence, this cake comes as a sweet and dainty reminder of one of the principal issues of the coming campaign.

"Tariff Reform" has a delightful flavor and certainly deserves all the popularity it is getting.

MODEST AND ABLE.

Bumptious Young Men May Learn From These Millionaires.

"Assert yourself," "Do not allow yourself to be ridden over," "Others will take you at your own estimate," are mottoes which the young men of the present day stand in no need of having pressed upon them. Many assert themselves to the degree of impertinence, and are not ridden over, because they themselves take the initiative, riding over everybody in their way.

Now it is questionable whether self-assertion is an absolute essential to success. Many of the most successful men of the day are singularly modest and retiring. Who ever knew Jay Gould to indulge in brag or bluster? Whatever may be the opinion he entertains of himself he has never yet expressed it. He is deferential in his manner toward others, attentive to their conversation, and never over-confident in his own opinions. Jim Fisk, his former business associate, was his opposite in every respect. Vanity and self-assertion were Fisk's marked characteristics. He achieved at best a temporary success by his wonderful audacity. Had he lived a few years longer, he would undoubtedly have lost his prestige as a successful speculator, for he was as shallow as he was bold. While he lived his name was in everybody's mouth, whereas that of Jay Gould was only beginning to be known. Fisk outshone him for a time by the brilliancy of his self-assertion, but the silent little man was planning the while for more enduring success.

George Gould inherits his father's modest disposition. Many a young man in his position, having the control of vast corporate interests, would be apt to lord it over his business associates. Young Gould is wiser. He listens to and profits by the advice of older heads than his own; and those who know him best say that he will prove a fit successor to his father's millions.

Another successful man remarkable for his modesty is Thomas A. Edison. He never boasts of what he has discovered and what he proposes to do with it. He leaves boasting to Mr. Keeley, of motor fame, and other inventors of a kindred spirit. Shut up by himself in his wonderful workshop he remains unknown to men for long periods of time, to emerge at last from his retirement to astonish the world with some new device.

It will probably astonish some people to hear the name of Chauncey M. Depew mentioned as that of a modest man; for it seems hard to reconcile the popular conception of an accomplished and witty orator with the idea of modesty. Yet Mr. Depew does not place the same value upon his utterances that others do. Those who have heard him speak know that there is no self-conscious importance in his manner. Self-assertion is foreign to his nature.

Modesty is no indication of a lack of ambition. It is rather a quality of men who by long reflection have learned their own weaknesses and have resolved to guard against them. Nor is a modest man necessarily timid. Having determined upon a course of action, he may persevere in it, even to the complete discomfiture of a score of self-assertive blusterers. Young men are apt to imagine that they must push themselves forward in order to secure the attention of their employers to their ability. As a general rule employers are very well posted regarding the talents of their employes, and stand in no need of having their attention called to the matter.—N. Y. News.

A HISTORIC PITCHER.

Interesting Relic of George Washington's Family Service.

Carefully guarded in a chest of drawers in John L. Bernard's apartments at 2227 Scott avenue there rests a relic of the past, a reminder of those days when our forefathers were hewing out the foundation of the republic, a memento whose like every loyal American should hold dear to his heart. It is only a chinaware cream pitcher. Considered intrinsically its value is trifling. It is worth a hundredfold more than that, however, for it once belonged to the family service of George Washington, the first president of the republic. Most of the old relics of the Father of this country have been gathered up by the museums, but here and there a stray wanderer is found, and this is one. Through the kindness of Mr. Bernard, a St. Louis Republic reporter was allowed to handle the almost sacred little pitcher and get a description of it. It appears to be the ordinary old blue and white chinaware so much used in the old days. It will hold perhaps a pint. The body is white, with two bands of the blue encircling it, one-fourth of an inch wide, just below the rim, and the other two inches wide around the bowl. Raised in white and encircled by white lines forming a sort of shield are three scenes. On the front there is a representation of what appears to be an oak tree. On one side the scene shows a female figure holding upturned in one hand a jar and in the other a rod encircled by a ring. She is seated in a chariot drawn by two boys. In her lap she holds a child. The other scene represents a woman seated in a chariot drawn by tigers. She is playing the tambourine. Between her and the brutes the nude figure of a boy stands on a projection of the chariot, holding over his shoulder a panier, each of whose baskets is filled to overflowing with grain and fruit. The two latter scenes are drawn evidently from Grecian mythology. The pitcher is in excellent condition considering its age. Its mouth is slightly chipped and there is a small crack running down one-half inch from the rim and a crack in the handle. Otherwise it is perfect. Mr. Barnard got possession of it in 1882. He was then living with his family in Mount Vernon, Ill. It was just after the terrible cyclone which had devastated that place, and a contractor named Crawford came there to help rebuild the town. He boarded with the Bernards. His wife was very ill with consumption, and Mrs. Bernard very generously cared for her. In appreciation of her kindness Mrs. Crawford gave her this pitcher. She had obtained it, she told the Bernards, from her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, who was an old Virginian. Fifty years before it had been presented to her by Miss Elizabeth Warner Washington, a niece of General Washington.

The two families lived as neighbors in Clark county, Virginia, and to the friendship which sprung up between them Mr. Bernard now owes the possession of this valuable relic. To dissipate the suspicion that the pitcher was not what it was claimed to be, Mrs. Crawford made an affidavit before Notary Public Price in Jefferson county, Illinois, that the above statements were true. Mr. Bernard was once offered a plat of ground in Mount Vernon for the pitcher, but he refuses to part with it. He will probably put it on exhibition at the exposition here this year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Walnut Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892,

for improving Walnut street from the paving in Bancroft street to the northwesterly gutter line of Seneca street by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

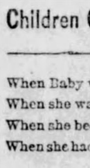
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS



For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.

And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and which is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS.
237 Summit Street, Toledo, O.
Office open at all hours.

GIRLS.

GOOD, reliable girls wanted on Underwear. Good wages while learning. Employment the year round. Call or address

HAY & TODD MFG. CO.,
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Ayer's Pills
the
best remedy
for Constipation,
Jaundice, Headache,
Biliousness, and
Dyspepsia,
Easy to Take
sure
to cure
all disorders
of the Stomach,
Liver, and
Bowels.
Every Dose Effective

None Such Condensed Mince Meat

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

BARKER'S
Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.

It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

R. C. SPOHN

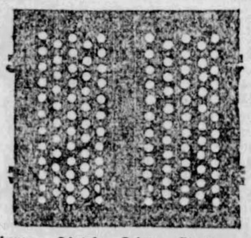
Burlington Route

BEST LINE

CHICAGO
TO
DENVER.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions, Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold by F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

IRON WORK



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M. DONOVAN,
511 to 515 Water Street,
TOLEDO.

The Ketcham Furniture Co
TOLEDO, OHIO.

Artistic Designers and Manufacturers of
Modern Bank, Office and Public Building
FURNITURE!
ALL KINDS OF SPECIAL FURNITURE.
Correspondence Solicited.

HOMESTEAD QUARRY
LIME CITY, OHIO.
Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co
AT LIME CITY, OHIO.
33 Congress St., West,
DETROIT, MICH.
CUS. F. SMITH,
President and General Manager

IMPORTANT.

The TOLEDO GOLD CURE INSTITUTE, located in the Hartford Block, is meeting with marked success. Scores of testimonials are on file bearing testimony to the efficacy of the treatment. Physicians and others interested in the cure of Drunkenness, Chloral, Cocaine and Morphine habits are cordially invited to investigate results. All correspondence will receive prompt and confidential attention.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Dorr Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892,

for improving Dorr street from the westerly gutter line of Lark streets to the easterly gutter line of Waite avenue, by paving the central thirty-six feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Thousand Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Thousand Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bartlett Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892,

for improving Bartlett street from 22nd street to Lawrence avenue by paving the central thirty-two feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Floyd Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892,

for improving Floyd street from the paving in Warren street to the paving in Fulton street by paving the central twenty-two feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt, laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Erie Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1892,

for improving Erie street from the southwest gutter line of Logan street to the northeast gutter line of North Railroad avenue by paving the central thirty feet thereof with either Medina Stone, Cedar Blocks, Vitrified Bricks, Asphalt Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, gutters, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

17sept-e-o-d-4-wks

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME

* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York..	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n....	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsburg	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Phila. & New York..	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n....	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsburg	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Phila. & New York..	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n....	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsburg	*11:25 p m	*9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom...	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special....	*7:40 a m	
New York Express....	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex.....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Special		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express

GREEN GOODS SWINDLE

How the Silken Web Is Woven for Human Flies.

Grasping Money Seekers Usually the Victims.

They Would Not Steal Chickens But Would Rob the Government—The Victim Is As Guilty As the Operator.

To be wealthy is the goal of the average man's ambition. It is a human weakness, but the aspiration does not effect all men alike.

Some are content to accept their lot in a philosophical manner, striving all the while to acquire riches by dint of rigid economy, the slow but certain road to wealth.

Others chafe under the bond of what they term misfortune, when they compare their position with that of men of wealth, and their eagerness blinds and renders them insensible to the dictations of their own conscience.

Upon this class the wily swindler plies his nefarious vocation, and a pretty story of great wealth to be gleaned in a few weeks, substantiated by a gauzy presentation of circumstances, is its only stock in trade.

This is peculiarly true of that time-honored delusion, "green goods."

There are thousands of men who are playing hide and seek with the will-o'-the-wisp, fortune, who would not think of stealing a chicken, robbing a smoke house, or tapping a till, but they are willing to act as "a shrewd agent" to handle "goods" for a stranger, who writes him such an encouraging letter; one who is interested in his welfare, and who is willing to boost him to wealth and prominence in a day. These same people who would shun a pickpocket or common thief as they would a viper, travel hundreds of miles to meet an appointment with their "friend," with the sole purpose of bringing counterfeit money to be passed upon friends, that their avaricious ambition might be gratified. They would spurn the lowly criminal, but turn directly about and stoop below that most degrading trait of human nature, robbing their own friends.

In this day of newspaper enlightenment there are thousands of men who fall into the "green goods" web and actually think before their eyes are opened they have purchased counterfeit money as good as the genuine, for 25 cents on the dollar. They buy this stuff with the criminal intention of passing it, and for this reason very few cases come to light. They have committed a crime at least and the only reason they did not act the crime was because the game closes and they usually find a wad of brown paper for which they have paid from $500 to $5,000 for.

The green goods operator spreads his fairy tale broadcast over the land, and he reaps the harvest thereof. Out of the vast number sent out some of them are sure to reach people who want to get rich fast, and they fall easy victims.

The main points of the game are universally the same, the only difference being in the construction of the correspondence to the intended victims.

The details of this gigantic swindle may prove interesting, as they will show how clever and adroitly the web is woven.

W. E. Cawood received a letter in his mail the other day containing a long type-written letter, a small scrip and a column newspaper article supposed to have been clipped from the Chicago Herald. Mr. Cawood recognized the game at once and turned the stuff over to the Bee, which is printed herewith.

The letter, which follows, was not written on a type-writing machine, but printed with thousands of the same on a form of type, moulded for the purpose:

Here is the reference referred to:

Keep This for Reference.

When you are ready to come and see me send me the following telegraph dispatch: E. Gillman, care of Passaic County Hotel, Passaic, New Jersey.

"Send duplicate engraving of Athlete, No. 697," and sign you telegram Tom, George, Henry, Frank or any other name you choose. I will understand who it is from.

CAUTION—In sending telegram be sure and send the right words and number, as it is absolutely necessary. Without these I would not know who it is from.

Remember, write me no letters. I will not receive or answer them.

Then comes the long newspaper clipping, which in reality never appeared in any publication, but is set up and printed by the thousand in the same manner that the type-written letters are.

Confidential.

Dear Sir—I am desirous of obtaining a shrewd agent in your locality to handle my "Goods." I enclose herewith a new-paper clipping, which gives all the information that could be desired and explains itself. Thinking you are in a position to handle my goods safely I have concluded to write you, and if you don't care to invest in this enterprise I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in making this proposition. I have a very superior article of the kind, in fact the best ever issued or put on the market; the sizes run from one to twenty. I warrant each and every note to be perfect as to paper, coloring, vignette, printing, engraving and signatures, and when made to appear as having been used or handled much. I defy the best bank clerk or expert to tell them from the genuine. It has cost me a great deal of time and money to perfect these goods and I have at last succeeded where any others failed, in producing the genuine fibre paper. My stock now is as neat and perfect as human skill can make it and absolutely no risk in using it. Remember, this is an article which will go anywhere and everywhere, leaving for you a net profit of from 10 to 1,200 per cent., according to the amount you buy. These goods cannot be detected in the ordinary course of trade, and only at the treasury in Washington through the duplication of the numbers, and not then if the genuine bill of the same number is still in circulation, so that they are really as good as gold. Now, my friend (as I will take the liberty of calling you), we are strangers to one another, but if you are desirous of handling these goods, and will come here to see me, you will find me a square white man in all my dealings, as my manner of doing business will show. It is as follows: When you come here I will show you my entire stock, from one to one hundred thousand dollars, compare them with the genuine, and in fact submit them to any test you see fit, before you pay me a single dollar, then after you are thoroughly satisfied on every point, you can select whatever sizes you want and pay cash for your purchase and carry the goods home with you. Now, my friend, to do this business safely, it must be done "face to face." Experience has taught me that this is the only absolutely safe way to transact this business, and most satisfactory for us both. When you come here you can see me and what you are buying; and I can see and judge the man I am to place confidence in for future business, besides it is absolutely necessary that I should see you on our first deal, as there are some few secrets pertaining to the business and necessary to success, which I don't care to put in writing, and is only imparted to a customer "by word of mouth," at a personal interview, as a customer only has the same interest I have, in keeping these private matters to himself. Remember, I do not ask or expect to be paid one cent till you have the goods in your own possession. Do not ask me to send goods by mail or express, as it is not a safe way for either of us; it is better to be sure and safe than transact a business of this nature in a careless manner. Now, my friend, if you wish to make a deal with me, do not hesitate too long over the matter. It is always best to be among the first than one of the last to take hold of a thing of this kind. If you will come on at once I can guarantee you a clear field to work in, and if I am satisfied at a personal interview that you would make me a good agent, I may offer you more liberal inducements to take the state agency and make you a special rate for any deal over $20,000. If you have not the money to buy my goods, I would consent to your taking some confidential friend with you, who has, provided, of course, he is trustworthy and could keep the secret. You could both then come on together and make the deal, however you would be very foolish to take anyone in with you if you could raise enough money yourself. You can make money faster and easier by dealing in my goods than you ever dreamed of before in your life. You are bound to be successful, there can be no such thing as fail. An opportunity like this to make an independent fortune in a short time, and at a comparatively small investment, is well worth a favorable consideration, and should not be rejected hastily from conscientious scruples or otherwise. It was never intended that one man should have millions and another nothing, the wealth and good things of this world are too unevenly distributed, others have grown rich around you, but they were not slow to grasp opportunities, and unless you have enough money to live comfortably on for the rest of your days, this is just the business you want to take hold of, as the goods can be handled with perfect safety and immense profit to yourself, and enable you to provide a competency for your old age and pass your remaining years in ease and comfort. No wrong in it, Uncle Sam has millions of our money locked up in the treasury, uselessly and unjustly so. I know that you have some distance to come, but considering the tremendous profits and no risks whatsoever, it is well worth the slight inconvenience of a journey here, and as for as expenses are concerned I will make a liberal allowance to cover them, and I promise that if you do not find my goods just as represented, or should you upon any reasonable pretext whatsoever decline to consummate a trade, I guarantee to refund you your entire expenses, from the time you leave home till you return, and make a liberal allowance for loss of time, inconvenience to business, etc. Now, sir, your own good sense should tell you I can have no object in misrepresenting my goods and bringing you here on a fool's errand, and do not, because I am in this line of business, doubt my word or consider me otherwise than meaning you well, as you are not asked to invest a single dollar till you have seen, examined and are thoroughly satisfied in every respect, and have the goods in your possession. My terms are $500 for $5,000; $700 for $10,000; $1,200 for $20,000, and $40,000 costs 2,000. Five thousand dollars for $500 is the very smallest amount I will sell under any circumstances. I will give you the "state right," that is the sole privilege of handling the goods throughout the state, if you take $10,000 or more of my goods. My object in placing my smallest amount at $500 is to keep out irresponsible parties, as I want none but good reliable men to engage with me. Remember, I sell my goods so cheaply on the first deal in order to give my customer a fair start and build up a trade; on all after deals, which surely follow, I charge 25 cents on the dollar. I will not do a retail trade, as thereby it would let too many into the business and its secrets. Now, sir, when you have fully made up your mind and prepared to come on, obey the following instructions, and do only just as I tell you, be guided by my experience and advice and you will do just right:

Do not, as long as you live, ever write me a letter; if you do I shall refuse to receive it, and furthermore, all business relations between us will end. The only way in which you can communicate with me is by telegram. Don't forget this, and remember I mean exactly what I say.

On receipt of your telegram I will immediately send you simple and plain instructions how to see and know me, and will appoint a place of meeting at some hotel, in some town within 50 miles of this city. If I am alive I will surely meet you. Don't attempt to come on to find me without first telegraphing to me for instructions. Send telegrams, which will be promptly received, to the enclosed address.

I hope you will take no offense at the above, if you do not like the business, and I will trust in your honor not to do me any harm. Please destroy this letter.

Yours respectfully, and in strict confidence,

A FRIEND.

The Counterfeiters' Harvest: An Easy Way to Get Wealth; Greenbacks Just as Good as Genuine; A Mystery Explained; How One of Our Citizens Amassed a Fortune.

Coroner Welmer held an autopsy yesterday over the remains of farmer John Williams, who dropped dead in front of Robinson's general merchandise store. The cause of death was given as heart disease. By the sudden death of Williams the mystery surrounding his sudden attainment of wealth has been cleared up. Among the effects found upon Williams' person at the time of his death were a number of letters from the celebrated Brockway & Frank gang of counterfeiters of New York City. These letters went to show that Williams had been acting as agent for the counterfeiters in this section for the last two years. Three bank books were also found on the deceased, showing a balance of over $100,000 to his credit. Williams, who was a poor man two years ago, explained his rise in fortune to his acquaintances by saying he had an interest in a gold mine in Colorado, which he had bought for a few hundred dollars, but which had turned out one of the best paying mines in the gold country. Williams used to leave home about three times a year when he would announce that he was going on a visit to his mine. It is now shown by his letters that these trips were made to New York for the purpose of renewing his stock of counterfeit money, and that the mine existed only in his imagination. Mr. Williams was always regarded as an upright, honest man, and stood very well in the community, not a breath of suspicion was ever entertained by his neighbors of any wrong doing on his part, nevertheless it is a fact no matter how scrupulous in other respects, as long as men think they can make money more easily than they can earn it, and the opportunity offers, so long will they brave the perils of the law and continue to make and deal in counterfeit money. There never has been, and probably never will be a time when this country or any within civilization is free from the curse of counterfeiting—in the counterfeiting of paper money much skill and labor, costly tools and machinery is needed, nevertheless the counterfeits in actual circulation are so numerous and perfect that it is impossible for the treasury department to keep track of them, and until the government changes the entire face and form of the notes now in use they will continue to circulate as freely as the genuine—of course engraved counterfeits are the most dangerous of all, a very fine $5 and $10 bill was issued a short time ago from a series of plates by this same gang and are little less perfect than the genuine and cannot be detected, ordinarily, save by a powerful lens, when some slight imperfection of the scroll work is discernable, but the finest counterfeits from every point of view are one's and two's of the series of 1880, they are about equal to the genuine in skill and workmanship. So dangerous are these counterfeits that the treasury department thought seriously of retiring all notes of these denominations, only for the fact that it would seriously disrupt the business of the country. Frank has amassed considerable wealth in this business and is still doing so, the government being unable to connect him directly with any of these transactions. He is a shrewd and cautious man and it seems is able to conduct his nefarious business in a safe and profitable manner.

It is very rare that any of his agents betray him, and it is said will never travel about with any of the goods in his possession but insists upon his customers coming to him at some designated point, which place is changed from time to time, and in this way escapes detection and secures absolute safety for himself and agents in the transaction of their business.

About three months ago a prominent merchant of California received a letter from this same gang offering to sell him money printed from treasury plates that could not be told from the genuine. The merchant, by the barest accident, happened to be an honest man at heart, and although the temptation offered to him was a great one, one that not one man in a hundred could refuse, decided not to accept the proposal but to inform United States Marshal Moore, who answered the letter under the merchant's name who had received it, and wrote to the counterfeiter and informed him that it was "just the stuff he was looking for," but stated that owing to pressure of business it was impossible for him to visit New York and suggested to Mr. Counterfeiter that the mails were a safe medium through which to transact business and stated that if this was satisfactory he would order $300 worth to start on.

The reply came back that on no account would he do business through the mails; that it was absolutely necessary that he should see his customer and do business face to face only, being the safest, surest and most satisfactory way to transact a business of this nature, and promising if the goods were not as fine as represented to reimburse him for all expenses of the trip and forfeit $1,000 in gold.

In consequence the marshal wired for "instructions" how to know and where to meet the counterfeiter and in due time arrived at a place of meeting, the Grand International Hotel, New York City, and was called upon by an old man who brought with him a valise, which he opened in the room, displaying packages of money amounting to $100,000. The detective examined the money carefully, said it would suit him, and put his hand in his pocket as if to bring out the money to pay for it; but in the place of money he drew a pistol, and p a i g it at the counterfeiter's head made h m a prisoner, and took the contents of the bag into his possession. Upon being arraigned on the charge of offering and selling what was supposed to be counterfeit money, the prisoner apparently became indignant and stoutly denied that he ever had a counterfeit bill in his life, and he demanded that the experts employed by the treasury department be sent for.

His demand was complied with, and on arrival of the gentlemen they at once set about making a thorough and critical examination of the supposed counterfeits; they submitted their sworn report, which was as follows: That all these United States treasury notes were printed from genuine plates used by former workmen in the printing bureau, and were perfect and exact duplicates of genuine bills issued by the government. They further added that they had long been aware that some persons had possession of a set of plates supposed to have been furnished by one of the engravers in the engraving bureau, and finally that the only difference between the notes found on the prisoner, and the genuine, lies in there being so much silk fibre interwoven in the paper. The prisoner's counsel asked the government experts if they would swear that the bills examined by them were counterfeits. To the astonishment of every one in the court room, they replied that they would not, in fact could not, as they were positive the bills were as good as any issued by the government, and added that the fault lay in the careless manner observed in the treasury department in allowing workmen to handle government plates, printing inks, dies, etc., as they wished.

The judge had no other alternative than to instruct the jury to discharge the prisoner, who thanked the jury and quickly skipped out of the court room, valise in hand, that contained a cold $100,000 of money that was good enough for the worse at all events. This reporter was not a one in his envious thoughts, because from the expressions and suggestive remarks of some of the members of the jury after the departure of the prisoner, it seemed that they would like to have a few thousand of the so-called counterfeits themselves.

To give our candid opinion we could see no difference in the bills as the notes were printed from the genuine United States plates, obtained from the engraving department at Washington, by whom it is not known and perhaps never will be. As the case now stands some one is getting rich in a safe, fast and sure manner at the expense of the government.

The secret service detectives say the only way to effectually stop the circulation of this money, is to capture the plates, now in possession of this gang. The presumption is that the plates are not in this country, but in Canada, and that the printing is being done there. There is no possible way of tracing the bills to any of the agents circulating them, so it would be necessary to have a government expert in every store, in every town and city in the United States, as these bills are sold by the wholesale to trustworthy farmers and country merchants, in sections of the country where not a man in ten thousand knows anything about money (its genuiness, etc.,) and are readily passed from hand to hand in the ordinary course of trade, without their true character ever being discovered or even suspected. When large bills are offered by a purchaser, they are given out in change and the latter innocently passes the bills upon someone else and thus they go through thousands of hands without any fear of detection or any possibility of their being traced to the agents circulating them.

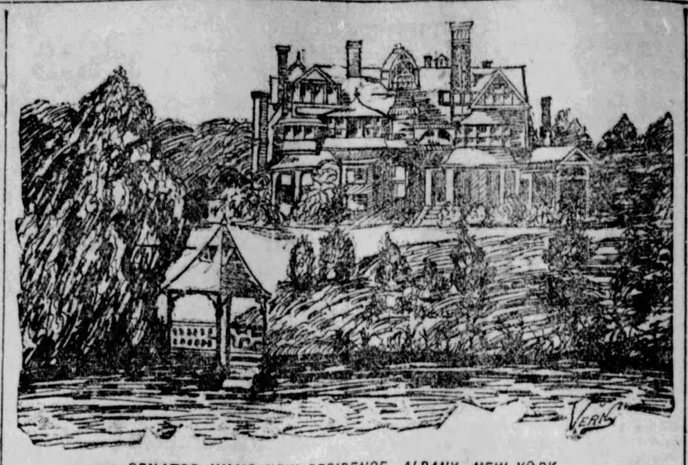
The district attorney, in conversation with the reporter, casually remarked, that it was astonishing how eagerly the average citizen, that is those who are apparently honest and fairly well off, are willing to engage in the business. The race for wealth predominates over every other consideration. All a person wants nowadays is money; it don't seem to make any difference either how they get it. The advice of the poet to his son is followed by all classes of the community, "Get money, my son; get money, honestly if you can; dishonestly if you must."

As the government only is the loser, and is so well able to stand it, the average citizen has no conscientious scruples whatever, in taking advantage of the offer made by these men, especially as there is no risk or danger in handling these bills if they use proper precautions and keep their business to themselves. A close mouth as they tell you is the secret of success in this nefarious scheme.

By the time some of these grasping fortune-seekers have waded through this mess of muck he is ready to sell his soul for gold, and immediately sends the telegram per instruction. He receives an answer, puts the necessary cash in his pocket and hastens as fast as steam can carry him to the place of meeting. He meets the friend who takes such an interest in his welfare and is soon deeply engrossed examining the stock laid out for his inspection. He selects what he wants; it is rolled up rather carelessly and to test the matter thoroughly the "friend" requests the victim to take a bill from the roll and together they repair to the first saloon and victim orders drinks, tenders the counterfeit bill in payment, which is accepted, without the slightest indication of suspicion by the bar tender, who returns the change. This satisfies the victim and he planks down his cash and receives his roll of bank notes, and departs. He tucks the "goods" snugly away in his grip and goes home dreaming of the future of wealth and influence before him, and relieving his conscience with "no wrong in it. Uncle Sam has millions of our money locked up in his treasury uselessly and unjustly so."

It is a rude awakening, however, when he arrives home to find he has paid $500 or $5,000, as the case may be, for a few bad counterfeit greenbacks wrapped around a corn cob.

The ruse is simple enough. By a dexterous movement the roll of genuine bills, from which the drinks were paid for, is exchanged for the neat package of confederate money, or counterfeit greenbacks, and the corn cob, discovered by the victim when he arrives home. He throws the whole business in the fire and never says putty.



SENATOR HILL'S NEW RESIDENCE, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

IT WAS HEAVEN'S WILL.

How a Mother and Her Children Ran From Apparant Danger.

A flushed woman dragged a small boy and a smaller girl into the central station lunch room Friday afternoon, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and glanced about her with a mingled ferocity and indecision. She was careful to scrutinize all the persons in the place, who comprised a dirty waiter, a fat traveling man and an official in uniform.

"Now, you chilren stay close to me," exclaimed the flushed woman in a loud voice. "These railroad stations are the worst places for cholera in the world."

She advanced upoon the dirty waiter as she would approach a rampant wild beast.

Had anybody with the cholera been in here?" she demanded.

The dirty waiter smiled and shook his head.

"I don't believe it. It seems just to me as if everything was full of cholera. Here, don't touch that!"

The small boy had evident designs upon the water cooler.

"If you drink that water," cried the woman excitedly, "you'll get cholera in a minute! Come on."

"But I'm thirsty, ma," protested the small boy.

"Thirsty!"

She repeated the word with tremendous disdain.

"What business have you got to be thirsty when cholrea—here, get right down!"

The smaller girl, evidently in the hope of listening matters, was essaying to climb upon a stool at the counter.

"Don't you know"—

The smaller girl was jerked into the middle of the floor with a suddenness that made her gasp.

"—that probably somebody sick with cholera has been sitting on that stool?"

The smaller girl had clearly not suspected anything of the sort. She began to cry.

"Stand right here."

The flushed woman placed the children side by side in the farthermost corner of the room.

"Now I wonder," she mused aloud, "what's good for them to eat."

The smaller girl stopped crying promptly.

"Gimme a bun," she shouted, with considerable ecstasy.

"Bun!"

Horror was depicted on every lineament of the flushed woman's face.

"Don't you know—"

She almost shrieked in her agitation.

"—that people who eat buns are the first to get cholera."

The small boy and the smaller girl were impressed to that extent that they both broke into boisterous lamentations.

"Stop your crying. Don't you know"—

She shook the boy and slapped the girl.

"—that it's the people who worry and cry that get the cholera first?"

"All aboard."

The official in uniform was calling the departure of the train.

"Mercy"—

The flushed woman displayed symptoms of collapse.

"We've got to go, and we didn't get a bite to eat."

Gathering the weeping children together she swept from the room.

"It's heaven's will," she announced, as she passed the dirty waiter. "If I'd have got anything here 'twould have been sure to give us all the cholera."

The official in uniform offered to assist her to climb aboard the train, but she shrank from his touch as from contagion itself.

DEFINED.

"What is a 'Napoleon of Finance,' pa?"

"Generally speaking, my son—it's a poor man before he gets broke.—Chicago News.

A WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

How She Conducts a Business Among the Wharves.

San Francisco boasts of having a woman engaged in a most unusual occupation for a woman, and the woman may boast of having made the business remarkably successful. She is Mrs. Lewis and she owns and runs a schooner. She does not, according to the San Francisco Examiner, do it by means of agents, servants and proxies generally, but is herself her own manager, engager of her crew, contractor for her freight, collector of her bills purchaser of her stores and general overseer. Her vessel rejoices in the name of Theresa and its usual route is from San Francisco to Bernicia. It carries great quantities of raw hides to the Bernicia tanneries, besides freight for the arsenal.

Not only does the energetic litle mistress of the Theresa attend to the shipping and delivery of freight in San Francisco, but she is always on the wharf at Bernicia to attend to unloading and landing the cargo when the vessel arrives. This personal supervision has made the Theresa and her owner famous among shippers for reliability and energy. For three years she has done this constantly, with the exception of five months, when she was ill.

The somewhat unfeminine surroundings of wharves do not disturb Mrs. Lewis in the least. She sits at the Thresa's dock with clouds of dust whirling about her, stevedores shouting and swearing, hides and merchandise of all sorts smelling to heaven, and receives her freight, signs her receipts, keeping tally of the hides for the Bernicia tanneries with as undaunted an air as though she were doing fancy work in her own room. She is not, moreover, a powerful Amazonian sort of figure, but a frail-looking little woman dressed in black. Her face is of the kind popularly described as "sweet," but the sweetness denotes no lack of purpose or firmness.

Mrs. Lewis.

The business was started a quarter of a century ago by her father, who managed the business until three years ago, when he became sick. A man was engaged to run it, but being a person of bibulous tendencies, he had to be discharged. The next manager collected bills and kept the money, so that he had to follow his predecessor. Mrs. Lewis had been keeping her father's books and had certain theories as to how the business should be carried on. She undertook it and has made a shining success of the undertaking.

"Bossing" the sailors was the feature which she found most difficult, but that she has learned to do perfectly. She has very little trouble with her men, who are as well paid as any on the bay. When she has any trouble she discharges the offender. There is a good deal of competion in the business, but the little woman is amply able to hold her own. Very few succeed in getting the better of her in a bargain to move freight, and no one tries twice to do it.

The successful little ship-owner is a widow, her husband having died two years ago. During his life he was away at sea almost constantly so that Mrs. Lewis' success is entirely of her own making.—New York World.

HOSTILITIES BY MUSIC.

How the German Count Finally Got Even With the French Minister.

One day, when things were somewhat strained between France and Germany, Count ——, who died recently, was engaged in his private office at the London legation, when an itinerant Italian vendor of music stopped in front of the building, unlimbered his machine and began grinding.

It was the "Marseillaise." The count frowned, but went on with his work. So did the Italian. The tones of the "Marseillaise" continued to smite the air.

The count sent a servant out to stop it! The Italian shook his head and continued to grind.

Again the servant was sent out with peremptory instructions to have the music stopped. Another failure.

Then an attache of the legation was despatched to put an end to the music. The attache failed in his mission.

"Ach! I go my self," said the count, who was fast growing desperate. He strode hastily forth. He demanded in imperious tones that the Italian stop playing and leave the neighborhood.

"Very sorra," replied the Italian, "but-a no can go-a."

"Can't go!" exclaimed the irate envoy of the German emperor. "Why vos you cannot go?"

"I can no go-a," said the Italian, "because de French-a minister give-a me-a a half-crown to make-a de 'Marseillaise' in front of your 'ouse for a whole hour."

"So!" said the count, reflectively.

Then the true diplomat shone out. He put his hand in his pocket and drew out two bright new half-crowns. Holding them up he said:

"Take you dose two half-crowns, and go you blav der 'Wacht am Rhein' bevore the Vrench minister's house vor two whole hour."

The descendant of the Romans took the five shillings, limbered up his machine, and disappeared in the direction of the French legation.

CLEVELANDISMS.

While those who fought, and who have so much to forgive, lead in the pleasant ways of peace, how wicked appears the traffic in sectional hate.

Those who believe that the legitimate motive of our government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people, and grant especial privileges to none, can hardly excuse themselves if they fail to join us in the crusade we have undertaken.

Reciprocity may be called the homage prohibitory protection pays to genuine tariff reform.

The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensible contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist with manly courage and as a right upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge.

The discontent of the employed is due, in a large degree, to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of government attention.

The fight for justice and right is a clean cut conflicting one, and because the American people love justice and right ours must be a winning fight.

Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen, and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the highest regard.

RAFINESQUE, THE BOTANIST

Talk on the Eccentric American Naturalist.

His Mania for Making New Species Troubled Students and Was Ridiculed by Audubon.

President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, lectured recently before the Geographical Society of California on "A Neglected Naturalist, Constantine S. Rafinesque." Rafinesque was a pioneer botanist who, in the earlier part of his career, was far in advance of his time. But, unfortunately, as he grew older his eccentricities obscured his real merits.

Constantine S. Rafinesque Schmalz, as his name is sometimes given, was a native of Sicily. He came to the United States in 1802 and remained three years, during which time he made extensive botanical journeys on foot through the greater part of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Returning to his native land he spent ten years in describing the flora of Sicily and Mount Etna. In 1815 he returned to the United States and was shipwrecked on the coast of Connecticut, losing all his manuscripts and herbals. Rafinesque spent the next 20 years in exploring the whole territory of the United States as it was then known. Enduring incredible hardships, he traveled on foot through New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. From 1819 to 1826 he was professor of natural history in the University of Lexington, Ky. He explored throughout their entire lengths the rivers Wabash, Juniata, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, Delaware and Hudson, the great lakes, the Erie Canal and Lake Champlain, the Allegheny Mountain chains and the New Jersey pine barrens. The last years of his life he spent in Philadelphia, where he died in 1840.

Rafinesque was a voluminous writer. Among his works were a "Flora of the World," "Flora of Louisiana," histories of the ancient races of the American continent and a long poem, "The World, or Instability." Few of his scientific works are considered of any value, as they are filled with errors and absurdities. Rafinesque had a mania for inventing new species. He claimed to have discovered and named over 1,000, but of these subsequent scientists have scarce been able to identify any. By renaming plants which had already been described and describing others according to accidental circumstances or character existing only in his own imagination he caused endless confusion to all who came after him. It is said of Rafinesque that when he died he left as the result of his years of herculean labor a "cardload of sticks" and a pile of "herbarium hay."

Some queer stories are told of his mania for new species. It is said that on one occasion Rafinesque visited Audubon. To Audubon's horror and chagrin, during the first night of Rafinesque's stay he smashed Audubon's priceless Cremona violin chasing bats. Audubon retaliated by drawing a lot of impossible fishes, which he presented to Rafinesque. The latter fell into the trap and described the fishes as new species.

What Rafinesque really did for science was to open a vast area of unexplored territory. The botanists of to-day are endeavoring to understand what he meant by his peculiar descriptions, and give him credit wherever it is possible. He also advocated the claims of the natural system of classification over the artificial. Besides which he seems to have had some idea of the modern theory of evolution. He asserted that it required from 30 to 100 years to produce "a new species," and that naturalists might expect to find them coming along all the time.

His name survives him in the genus Rafinesquia, a plant resembling the dandelion. He named twelve genera after himself, in the hope that one might finally be adopted, but this plant is not one of the twelve. He is quoted as authority in the case of a few pretty wild flowers, for, as an eminent botanist remarks, "By accident Rafinesque was sometimes right."

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ON THE TURF IN FRANCE

How the Horses Run in the Republic Across the Sea.

Some Scenes at the French Derby.

The Famous Grand Prize of Paris at Longchamps in the Bois de Boulogne—Sporting Notes.

Paris, Sept. 24.—"Which horse is favorite?" inquires the better in a whisper. "I don't know," retorts the bookmaker in a subdued tone. And as the client begins to move on the pencil will add: "Which do you want to back?" "Moulin-a-Vent" is the reply. "Evens Moulin-a-Vent!" exclaims the bookmaker. And Morille? Evens also. Evens all of them, take your choice! and the client rushes off toward the ugly looking booths where the mutuals are established.

The above short dialogue will give the reader an idea of the long odds he is liable to obtain from a bookmaker on a French race track. And until the "talent" has selected an animal worthy of carrying a very considerable number of blue-backs, hundred and thousand franc bills, there is no chance of obtaining the long odds of 3 and 4 to 1 against other horses!

Is it therefore a matter of surprise to see Parisian public refraining from trading with greedy bookmakers, and they are not to be congratulated when they execute all their betting transactions at the mutuals. Indeed, they are and for many reasons. Even those persons most opposed to horse racing and its inevitable accompanist betting, look with a lenient eye nowadays on the institution of racing in France. For the general public having decided to plunge on the mutuals, the poor of all the cities of our great sister republic are the winners. The enormous amount of 10 per cent. deducted from all moneys taken in at the offices of the mutuals is devoted almost entirely to the hospitals, to the asylums, to the poor of France. Betting under such conditions is almost pardonable, and if at times it plays havoc with the purses of a few unfortunate gamblers, there is indeed a rosy page to each chapter of disaster and hundreds of happy ones are made every time a stake or purse is won.

To tell the truth, the pencilers have been almost driven from the French turf. They are not allowed either to "chalk up" their odds as on American tracks, or to cry them out at the top of their voices as is the custom on the English race courses. In France the little betting that is done with the bookmakers is transacted almost in whispers, for should the pencilер shout he is immediately placed under arrest; if he attempts to display his "evens" and his "odds" on a board he is hurried off to the police station and there is a station or room set aside for the authorities on every track. The bookmaker's lot is not a happy one since the recent Riotteau law has been enforced in all its vigor. The French ring has dwindled down to an assembly of a couple or score of men who are continually being hit by owners and trainers who are accustomed to "lay it on very thick" when they are confident they possess a good thing.

There are over one hundred race tracks in France. All the large cities and seaside spots claim at least one apiece. By far the most important tracks are to be found near Paris, quite a number of them are just without the fortifications of the gay capital, whilst the beautiful suburbs of the city can boast of many more. In a few words may be told the history of horse racing in France from the time of Louis XV., prior to whose reign no racing of any importance took place, down to the present day. There is a record of big bet of ten thousand French pounds lost by a M. d'Entragues to a M. de Sallant, when the latter rode from St. Denis to Chantilly in less than six hours, changing his steed no fewer than twenty-seven times. But when horse racing did start in earnest betting got to be so high that nothing short of the great revolution of 1789 put an end to the scandals to which gambling gave rise. It was Napoleon I. who re-established the races by a new law in the beginning of the present century.

The French Jockey club, or Society of Encouragement for the Amelioration of Horse Racing, was founded in 1833. It was the imitation of the English Newmarket club. Charles Zaffiffi, Count Demidoff, Lord Henry Seymour, H. Delamarre of the Delamarre family, to whose credit was placed the Grand Prize of Paris in 1880 in the Vaststas at 100 to 1), were among the early members.

The French Derby is run at Chantilly on the Sunday following Ascension day during the spring meeting. The race is for 3-y ar-old colts over 2,400 meters, or about a mile and a half. The autumn meeting takes place in October and brings out the 2-year-olds who have made their debuts on the Normandy tracks of Trouville and Deauville. The Chantilly Derby is to-day one of the principal events of the season, and although sport is no longer what it used to be in France, there are still a few "faithful" who think nothing of spending Derby week in the little city to see the early morning gallops and admire the finest French horses of the year. Chantilly preserves a stamp of elegance which is not to be met with on any other track of France, the popular element being almost unknown in Chantilly.

The Grand Prize of Paris is run at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne, just outside the fortifications, about the middle of June. It is now worth about forty thousand dollars to the winner. Between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand persons witness this international contest, and on the field there is space for about a couple of thousand vehicles and a hundred thousand visitors who can gain admittance by the payment of one franc, or twenty cents. Including the present year the Grand Prize of Paris has been fought out twenty-nine times. Seventeen years stand to the credit of French horses, nine times the victory has gone to English, and one each to the American, Russian and Hungarian. Longchamps is a charming spot. The surrounding landscape seen from the grand stand with the Boulogne wood and the green and picturesque slopes of Bellevue, make the paddock and field of Longchamps a most elegant rendezvous. The Mount Valerien and its Roman hill and the undulous zigzags of the river Seine complete a marvelous picture. On payment of a four dollar admission fee anybody can roam about in what formerly might have been termed "sacred precincts." Workmen in their Sunday garments, employes from the banks and the Bourse, women of all classes and categories, touts and school boys, all risk their (weekly earnings and sometimes more. Formerly the demi-mondaines could not gain admittance to the paddock, their friends were obliged to cross the track and stand by, or take a seat in their carriages, before the slightest propositions (loose talk) could be indulged in. But now, how great the change! Longchamps has lost its aristocratic bearing. Society still continues going to the races, the crowd follows. The sight in the paddock on any important race day, be it during the spring, summer or autumn meeting, is nevertheless worth seeing. There are the representatives of society and the most elegant of women in the most expensive and extravagant of costumes. There are English lords and "foreign" counts, duchesses and marquises and barons by birth and barons of finance, aristocrats of fortune and aristocrats of talent. Bohemia and all that doubtful crowd of people who take part in everything that is "grand" but whose mode of existence would be a problem to a Balzac or a Zola.

After Chantilly and Longchamps comes Auteuil, the famous steeple chase track and the favorite one of the Parisian public. Here most races are held almost every Sunday of the year excepting December and January, when most of the "jumpers" are sent down to the Riveria to do work at Nice and Cannes. The public, not the connoisseurs, now go to enjoy steeple chasing more than racing on the flat, not so much for the sport itself as for the surprises it occasions. In a steeple or hurdle race almost any horse has a chance to obtain a "show," and as the mutuals pay out money to the first horses when there are eight or more starters, there is a chance of a rank outsider running third to two good jumpers and bringing in a pot of money for a small risk. The most important races at Auteuil, which is situated near Longchamps in the Bois de Boulogne, are the grand international hurdle and the grand international steeple chase respectively worth about $12,000 and $25,000 to successful owners. There are many other minor tracks round about the capital. Vincennes is noted for its trotting races, so is Zevallois Perret. Maisons-Lafite is justly celegrated for its wonderful straight line track of close upon a couple of miles. St. Germain is remarked chiefly for its military races and gentlemen riders also by their skill here. It might also be mentioned that certain number of contests are set aside at Auteuil for officers of the army, and the splendid riding and jumping of the ex-pupils of the government school of Saumer comes in for due admiration from the fair sex and a large amount of unfair criticism from sporting reporters. Recently a duel was fought because a writer in one of the important Parisian dailies had somewhat harshly criticised an officer's riding, and the sword proved itself to be mightier than the pen.

The French are far from being such gourmands of trotting races as they are of running. They agree that trotting is not amusing for public. It is not to be denied that they certainly do offer a less attractive entertainment than galloping races, but as the government has decided that these trotting meetings are indispensable for the prompt amelioration of the war horse, those who love the glory of their country must put up with a little ennui and witness the trotting races. Those whose courage is not equal to the occasion will find plenty of amusement elsewhere; there are hundreds of places ever eager to catch the pleasure-seeker from the theaters to the assize court.

It is, thanks to Gambetta, strange to say, that in 1878 the first grand meeting of trotters took place in France. The great patriot was in that year president of the budget commission, and $12,500, an enormous sum at that time, was distributed in prizes. Star Gazer, belonging to Mr. Hill, was among the winners of the memorable day. From the year 1878 until the present day trotting has been more and more successful in France. La Societe du Demi-Sang, the club that controls most of the trotting races, has its headquarters at Vincennes, a couple of miles to the east of Paris, and it is there that the most important stakes are battled for. Since 1872 M. Legoux Longpre presides over the destinies of the trotters, and under his administration the meetings during the last 20 years have become more and more successful. Most of the trotting animals are bred and trained in Normandy, and it has been said that the rapacious Normans respect but two persons —William the Conqueror, who landed on the shores of Albion in 1066, and M. Legoux Dongpre, who accomplished such wonders 800 years later by his sagacious administration of the Norman horses. To come to figures which will amply prove the success of Norman trotters it is but necessary to quote the fact that the French government buys about 6,000 horses annually in Normandy—that is to say one-half of the number of its total purchase. In trotting races the most amusing feature is unquestionably the figure cut by the French jockey. The day they consent to be educated in his respect like their American brethren they will be the object of less criticism. At present they act both as riders and drivers. The French are not at all ashamed to admit the great superiority of American trotters, which, as we know, are the finest in the world. "America, in this respect, is without a rival," has been said on French authority of high standing, "not only because that country produces the best trotters, but because it possesses a greater number than any other nation and offers in prizes very large sums of money." America brings out the best models for sulkies and the most practical harness. The harness of the famous Direct is as well known on one side of the Atlantic as on the other. It is said not to weigh more than four and a half French pounds.

As is to be imagined, no French trotters change hands at the enormous prices fetched by Maud S., Sunol or Axtell, and Frenchmen smile when they read that Arion was bought by Mr. Forbes of Boston for the sum of 625,000 francs, the identical price of Millet's famous work. After all, say the French, they were both masterpieces. At St. Petersburg, about 12 or 15 months ago, as much as $60,000 was distributed in prizes one day to Russian trotters, which country, by the way, possesses many remarkable specimens. If I mention Russia in these glimpses it is solely to draw attention to the fact that if the French appear to be in perfect harmony with Russia on political grounds one cannot say as much when speaking of international trotting. Whereas the United States has shown herself most useful to France by the importation of many mares, which have produced a most salutary effect on Norman breeding, Russian mares have never, in the history of racing, lent France a helping hand. And Russian trotters of high merit were to be seen in numbers fully fifty years before the United States produced anything worthy of special remark.

However, trotting is making considerable progress in France, and three years ago a new club was started at Levallois-Perret (near Paris where the track was laid out on the American model. The club took the name of "The Trotting Club," the leading members of which are the Duc de Vincence, Mr. A. Terry and L. Guillaumet.

In France, as will have been remarked, racing presents a most international aspect. Running, trotting and steeple-chasing all are favored.

The Parisian public likes to see an English horse fight the French "string" for the Grand Prize of Paris, in the same manner as it like to witness an Irish jumper struggle for the "grand steeple-chase of Pgris," and in the same manner again as it expects to see American trotters to the fore on the tracks of Vincennes and Levallois-Perret. So much so that when the Grand Prize of Paris was run in 1881, and everybody had put it down as a "battle" between half a dozen French horses and as many representatives of British breeding, the public was too happy to applaud the victory of Foxhall, the third, the American competitor.

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The future of the high-salaried base ball player is indeed dark and foreboding. The slicing of salaries at the end of the first championship season was but a foretaste of the terrible things that are to come. The fiat of the magnate has gone forth. Salaries must come down. He must be a peerless student of base ball affairs that cannot foresee the inevitable outcome.

As long as there was war between the League and its competitors stars were in demand and high salaries obtainable. But since the amalgamation last winter the star of the high-salaried player has set. He is no longer master of the situation, but must humbly take the crumbs that the magnate sees fit to drop from his table. Let him refuse to go to whatever club the great moguls desire to send him, or let him refuse to accept the rate of hire they assign to his performances, and what redress has he? None. He must leave the ball field or do as his manager listeth.

The men who have bound the ball players hand and foot know their strength and are going to exercise it with peculiar cruelty. The day of the young ball player has come. The contrast between the Brooklyn and Cleveland teams, one of which is made up of high-priced, well-seasoned players, the other of mere youngsters, illustrates this fact very forcibly. The youngsters can not hope for big pay at the start and can be trained not to look for it afterwards. If the old timers do not want to come back at the reduced rates good men can be found to take their place.

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The success of the Cleveland Spiders is largely due to the hustling brainey work of the St. Louis boy, Captain Pat Tebeau. He is the same Oliver P. Tebeau, who was not good enough for Anson a couple of years back and to-day he is leading the old man and his contemporaries a merry dance showing a clean-hand in his excellent work as Cleveland's pilot. Tebeau is of the Ward type as a worker on the diamond. His side partner, Billy Joyce, was John Ward's right hand man, while able to play on the Brooklyns. Tebeau is modesty itself. He claims no credit for the great showing his team has made in this race, but pays tribute to the team work and to the wonderful all-round abilities of Davis and O'Connor, while McAleer comes in for his share of credit in the team's success. Tebeau said he never saw a better working quartette of pitchers than John Clarkson, Davies, Cuppy and Young.

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As a base runner Billy Hamilton, of the Phillies, is considered the peer of any player in the country, and this is borne out by the fact that last season he led the entire profession in stolen bases. This season too he has done this work on the lines. As a fielder Hamilton stands in the front rank, he being a sure catch, and owing to his sprinting powers, is able to cover an unusual amount of territory. Few ball players have become so universally popular as this famous knight of the diamond who has made himself worthy of all the kind words of praise accorded him. He is truly a credit to the game.

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A fact which has often been remarked is that all the clubs, no matter what their standing in the pennant race may be, almost invariably put up the strongest game against Brooklyn, New York, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis and Louisville all play ball as if their lives depended upon it when they meet Ward and his team. To be sure, this peculiarity generally insures exciting games at Eastern park, but it is often disastrous to the pennant aspirations of Ward's club.

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When the axe falls it will cut deep. The question arises. Will the worm turn.

The entire Montana team, of the Montana State league, comes from the Pacific Northwest league. Hernon, Dunning, Tully, Hatfield and McGinnis are from Seattle. Besides these there are Huston, Crotty, Strothers, Munday, Ward and George.

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Half the recent successes of the Cleveland team have been due to the confidence that the team has in its pitchers. Even if they do get batted hard now and then there is not a player connected with the club but has an unshaken belief that at some point during the game the tide will turn in Cleveland's behalf.

—::—::—

Several new faces were seen in league uniforms last week. St. Louis's new second baseman is McCormick, late of the Lewiston, Me., team, and an individual named Stephenson is playing in center for the Phillies. McCormick did not remain a brown stocking long, however, as he deserted the team Monday.

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The veteran smiles philosophically when he meets the ball cranks nowadays who tells them not to worry on his account, as good pitchers are bound to be in demand some day, and then there will be a chance "for me, Tony Mullane, Lovett and some of the other fellows as is loafing to-day."

—::—::—

If there was aught in a name Pitcher Kling should have remained on the Baltimore payrool longer than most young pitchers have hitherto been able to, for his tenacious, affectionate appellation suggested that he might cling to his job. But what's in a name anyhow?

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Aleck Donahue for Atlanta, Lally for Memphis and Hamburg for Mobile are the star left fielders in the Southern league. All were with the Western league until that muchly lamented base ball body turned up its toes to the daisies and became a thing of the past.

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Champion James J. Corbett has always been a great base ball crank. He was in Baltimore Tuesday and the Baltimore management placed several boxes at his disposal for the game that day. Corbett not only likes the game but is an excellent player himself.

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Fortunately for Catcher Pat Dealey the man who whom he assaulted at Buffalo with a slungshot, on suspicion that he was to take the place of a striker, did not die and the charge against Dealey is now but one of aggravated assault and battery.

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Manning has a great head, and Birmingham wants him again next year. He is the best hitting and fielding baseman in the south, and as a manager by no means has an equal.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Comiskey's fortitude is remarkable. On top of his many team troubles this season he has been a sick man for two months, and in addition his boy is very low with diphtheria at Chicago. Still no one ever hears him complain.

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According to Sam Crane, Jack Glasscock has been playing better ball this season than ever before in his long career as a player. Young blood players may come and go, but "Black Jack" still is king of short stops.

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Weak fielding is not usually shown by the error column. A weak field lets grounders go through as hits which a strong field would intercept. There are infields "full of holes" and infields which are stone walls.

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John Gaffney umpired his first league game on the Boston grounds 1883. It was the game Irwin won for Boston by putting the ball through a hole in the right field fence.

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Orator Jim O'Rourke has at last been released by New York. Jim ought to be able to get another job, and if he can't, the law business ought to be good enough for him.

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Tucker now leads the Bostons in batting but his average is .285. In fact, Boston is falling off remarkably in batting of late and has not one player with .300 per cent.

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Umpire Mahoney has been offered a position on the Eastern league staff after the New England league season closes.

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Tommy Esterbrook, who broke his arm some time ago, is coming around all right, and will soon be seen on the diamond again.

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The Senators have played better ball against Cleveland than any of the league clubs recently.

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Several Pittsburg players had money on the result of the Sullivan-Corbett fight, and like many others, they lost.

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The Washingtons have tried ten pitchers this season, while Cincinnati has had the same enumber on its payroll.

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Pittsburg has withdrawn the release of Mark Baldwin.

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John Ward, of Brooklyn, is playing exceptionally good all-round ball at present.

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The success of the Brown's young pitcher is wonderful. With Gleason, Hawke and Hawley the twirling department is all right.

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It was expected by most experts that Brooklyn would win the the second championship, but is don't look that way now.

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Tebeau is now playing short for Cleveland, supplanting McKean.

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King Clarkson does not seem able to win from his old club. It would be suicide for Cleveland to try and capture the pennant in the deciding games by chancing him in the box.

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Both Anson and Buckenberger are scouting around for loose pitching talent.

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Tip O'Neil has gone to his home at Woodstock, Canada.

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Short stop Cooney, late of Chicago and Washington, is said to be playing very poor ball in the Eastern league. He is with Providence.

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It is said on the quiet that Ted Sullivan is dead broke—dropped his pile on John L.

—::—::—

Chicago is not to play any exhibition games after the championship season is over.

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Third baseman George Pinkney, late of the Browns, has gone to a minor league instead of accepting a position in a railroad office, as he said he would. He has signed with the Atlanta club.

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Arthur Irwin is about to launch in business in Washington.

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Dan Sweeney, Birmingham's most reliable catcher, had his arm borken by being hit by a pitched ball. His absence may lose his team the pennant.

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The name of McMahon is destined to become famous in base ball, another player of that name now doing the field and stick work for Birmingham.

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Mullane, Clarkson, Hutchinson, Crane and Weyhing have each held opposing teams down to one hit this year.

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Pop Smith is playing a stiff game at second for the Atlantas.

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The Phillies have been victims of hard luck all season. As soon as Clements and Cross resumed their positions, Delehanty, Hallman and Thompson were injured.

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Cleveland keeps winning with a regularity that is bound to land the second pennant.

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Joe Knight is doing some tall slugging for Binghampton, making three hits in a recent game, one of which was a home run. And he actually stole a base!

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"Very much prairie" is the latest for poor playing in Chicago.

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Vickery and Knell are two of the wildest twirlers in the business.

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Mike Tiernan, New York's fine fielder, is again on the sick list. He has stomach trouble, and his health is such that he may not play much more this season.

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Willie McGill is pitching great ball in the Michigan-Wisconsin league.

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Baltimore Ward is becoming generally known as "Piggy" Ward probably to distinguish him from Brooklyn's gentlemanly and able captain.

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Esper has no control of the ball, and Manager Wright evidently made no mistake when he said Esper would pitch no more good ball this season.

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Dissensions have much to do with the Beaneaters' failure to equal their last season's record. Billy Nash gave up the captaincy in disgust.

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Jake Beckley was fined $50 in New York last week for telling Umpire Lynch he was rotten.

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There is no immediate necessity of Anson giving up his position as a first baseman. He is playing as well as he ever did.

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Catcher Billy Earle and Gil. Hatfield recently indulged in a 100-yard dash at Seattle. Hatfield won by six inches.

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Middle fielder Joe Kelly has resumed playing with the Pittsburgs. He has been troubled with a lame shoulder.

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"Old Pop" Phelan has had a severe spell of sickness, but is back at second base for Memphis and playing fine ball.

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Pitcher Mackey, of the Topekas, is a pitcher who will bear watching. He is considered the best pitcher in the Missouri valley.

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Roscoe Conklin has signed with the Rochester club.

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Baseball is booming in Utah, and there is talk of organizing an inter-mountain league of clubs in Utah and Montana.

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Montgomery considers Conley the finest first baseman in the Southern league, Clark the finest center fielder and Henry Petz the best all round ball player.

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George Nicol, Birmingham's new pitcher in the Southern, promises to be a great "find." Nicol pitched good ball for Rockford in the Illinois-Indiana this season.

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A few years ago Breckenridge was signed by Sacramento to pitch, but had a dead arm and was released. He is now one of the best hitting first basemen in the country.

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George Wood's fine work with Cincinnati must make George Wagner feel like kicking himself for his hasty release of this still first class player.

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All of the Southern league clubs have grown too ambitious, and the salary lists are twice as big as they were at the first of the season.

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First baseman Virtue's position at the bat is worth the study of an artist. He is one of the most graceful players when waiting to hit the ball that ever stood in the batter's box.

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Cincinnati made a ten strike when they signed Pitcher Sullivan. His work has been excellent. This is the same pitcher who was with Anson in 1890 for a while.

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Cannon Ball Rusie's arm is now in good trim and he in consequence is pitching in his last year's form.

—::—::—

Chicago has won all but one of the twelve games played with Washington this season.

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FIG. 1.

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A GOOD GAME.

The day at Fire Island was spent in various ways, says the New York Recorder. Groups of pretty girls, during the inclement weather, strolled with one another up and down the broad piazzas. Occasionally they were joined by young men, but, as one fair-haired maiden petulantly exclaimed:

"Isn't it a shame? There aren't men enough to go half round even."

Off in the smoking-room there could be seen a group of men seated about a round table. There were Senator McPherson, A. M. Palmer, Commissioner Neumann, Manager Wall and several others. Before each gentleman was a pile of the celluloid disks of varied hue. It was noticeable that the pile before the veteran of Washington life was by far the most altitudinous, but Mr. Palmer's was not to be sneezed at. Just then Lottie Collins put her head into the window.

"What are you men playing, Senator?" she inquired.

"Casino, my dear, casino," replied the white-haired statesman. "And see, I've got big and little casino," and the senator exhibited two aces. "But," he added sadly a moment later, "Mr. Palmer over there has got spades, my dear, spades—five of 'em," and the lively "Ta-ra-ra-boom" dancer retired, her curiosity gratified.

Queen Victoria will present a unique wedding present to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of her marriage in October to Prince Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the throne of Roumania. The gift is a pleasure barge, fashioned in the form of a swan. The neck and head form the prow, which is 18 feet in height. The body forms the cabin, and the feet are employed in propelling the beautiful craft.

The Vulcan, the British ironclad, is provided with a rudder weighing 22 tons or something like six tons heavier than the rudder used on the Great Eastern.

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	Before.	After.	Loss.
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Chest,	55 1-2 in....	44 inches...	11 1-2 in
Waist,	60 1-2 in....	45 inches...	15 1-2 in
Hips,	66 in....	46 inches...	20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

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Office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 14th, 1892.

Proposals will be received until October 19th, 1892, at 12 o'clock, noon, for six thousand (6,000) feet of the best quality of rubber-lined 2 1-2 inch Cotton Hose, with Couplings complete, for the use of the Fire Department; also two (2) first size Steam Fire Engines and one (1) Chemical Engine.

Proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Hose," or "Apparatus," and addressed to the secretary, at this office, on or before the time above stated. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept only such as they may deem for the best interests of the city.

C. WALL, Secretary.

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THE BOSTON HORSE AND ELECTRIC CAR.

I'm the happiest horse in town to-night!
I go with flying feet!
For I have seen the gladdest sight
Way down on Boylston street.
And what it means I know full well;
And when I've said my say,
Down where I dwell, at the Horse Hotel,
There will never a horse say "neigh."

I know I'm right; and now for the sight
Oy Boylston street I saw—
A street-car with a brilliant light,
But never a horse to draw.
It rolled along, now fast, now slow,
Steady and straight on the track;
But what made it go, I'm sure I don't know—
There was no horse, front or back.

It looked like the other cars in town;
Yet there's something strange, I feel;
To-night I saw, on looking down,
The lightning under the wheel.
I heard things out of the common rule—
Strange words I never knew;
Yet I'm not a fool: I have been to school
Tu Misey: Bartholomew.

I am simply a slave; but my freedom is won!
The thought thrills through my soul!
If without a horse one car can run,
Why cannot a thousand roll?
I am tied to the track; one day from my back
The harness will drop at my feet,
And I shall be free; no work then for me
On the track of the stony street.

With a sniff and a snort, and a toss of my head,
And a flirt of my flying feet,
I will take my bones from the pavement stones
To the prairie soft and sweet!
And day and night I shall owe my flight,
And the joys I here shall meet,
And my freedom bright to the strange, strange sight
That I saw on Boylston street.
—L. J. Gregg, in "Best Things."

THE TENTH BIRTHDAY.

One night as grandma was sitting alone in her room thinking over past days, for old people, you know, live most in their memories, there came a soft knock at the door, and Rachel glided in, followed by Jetty and Tom.

"Ah! come in," said grandma, "it has been a long time since your were here."

"So it has, grandma," replied Rachel. "These long vacation days upset old habits, but to-night we have come for a treat. It is my birthday, you know, my tenth birthday, and we have come to ask for a story."

Grandma stroked the dark curls kindly, and looked wistfully down into the eager eyes.

"Ten years old! My little Rachel is fast growing up. Soon you will be 'little Rachel' no longer. And you want a story, eh? Well, let me see. Suppose I tell you how I spent my tenth birthday."

"Oh, splendid!" said Rachel, clapping her hands, while Tom and Jetty drew near with interested faces.

"Very well, I will tell you that. You see when I was a little girl, I was very willful sometimes, I fear, and gave my poor mother more trouble than all her other twelve children put together, not because I meant to be naughty, but because I was so impulsive and mischievous and daring. I hated restraint, and I did not always like to bother about asking permission to do things. My mother was very strict about that. Any child who went away from the house without first asking mother's consent was severely punished. I tell you this so you may see how I happened to choose the curious present which I did.

"One night, a week or so before my birthday, as we all sat round mother for our twilight chat, she said:

"'The twentieth of this month will be your birthday, Sara; what do you want for a remembrance?'

"When she said this an idea flashed into my silly little head, and I jumped up and said: 'Oh, mother, will you grant me the thing I want most?'

"She smiled and said: 'How can I tell you, foolish child, until I first hear what it is? Sit down quietly and tell me. I shall not refuse you anything that is for your own good, and in my power to grant.'

"'Well, this is both,' I said; 'do not give me any gifts. I do not care for cakes, or boys, but allow me to do on my birthday just what I please without asking your permission. Let me be free to come and go and do as I will. That is what I want.'

"I can remember just how my mother looked as I spoke, and the curious smile that played around her mouth as she sat a moment in silence, looking out of the window. I wondered then what that queer smile meant, but I knew before many weeks. To my delight she assented to my plan.

"'Yes, Sara,' she said, 'I will grant your request. For that one day you shall be absolutely your own mistress. I hope you fully realize what you are asking. Your safety, your life, your self-respect will rest in your own hands that day. You are responsible for everything that occurs to yourself. Think it over carefully, child.'

"'I have, I do,' I exclaimed, overjoyed at the success of my petition.'

"'Very well, then, that's all I have to say. And now it is bedtime, little folks.'

"All the days until my birthday I spent in pondering what I should do on that eventful day. It seemed very long in coming. But at last it arrived. Mother came into the nursery to wake us for the early breakfast. This early breakfast was always a sore trial to my ease-loving nature, and this morning I resolved not to get up. So when mother leaned over my little bed and kissed me, saying: 'A happy birthday, little Sara,' I said:

"'I think I will not get up to breakfast, mother.'

"'Not get up?' she said in surprise, and then added: 'Oh, yes, I remember now. Very well, lie down and sleep.'

"So I cuddled down in bed again, but somehow I could not sleep. I heard the merry voices of my brothers and sisters, the clatter of dishes and at last the quiet murmur that meant morning prayers. After a while the house grew still, but I could not sleep, so I got up. On the chair beside my bed were my clothes laid out for me as usual, but I did not put them on. I went instead to my little wardrobe and took down my Sunday frock and hat and the bronze kid shoes I liked so well. Then I dressed myself and went downstairs. The house was empty save for old Martha, the cook.

"'Where is everybody?' I asked.

"'The children are all at school, miss, and your mother has gone over to see old Mrs. Mayers, who is very sick,' said Martha, 'and here's your breakfast, miss, kept warm for you.'

"She brought in a covered dish as she spoke, and set it down by my plate. I looked inside, and then said: 'I thought I smelled hot molasses cake this morning, Martha.'

"'So you did, miss, but it's all gone now. Your mother had it made on account of your birthday, but, as you were not up, of course, the other children ate it all.'

"'I should have thought you might have saved me some,' I grumbled.

"'Your father said if you were not up to breakfast with the others, you must take what was left, and this is it,' replied old Martha, crossly.

"Well, I ate my breakfast, and then I wandered about the house. There was no one to play with, for my brothers and sisters were at school, so I put on my hat and went outdoors. At the gate I met mother, returning from the Mayerses. She looked with surprise at my gay attire, but said only: 'You are not at school, then, Sara?'

"'No, mother,' I replied, 'I thought I wouldn't go to-day. I guess I'll go down to the pond. What do you think?'

"'You must decide for yourself, Sara. You know that is your privilege to-day,' and she went on toward the house.

"I went slowly toward the pond. I knew mother did not like me to go there. It was usually a forbidden playground, as it was muddy and rather deep. But I would just go down and take a look, I said to myself. When I got down to the brook it seemed a very nice place to play. It was not very muddy, and out by the edge were growing some vivid scarlet flowers. I looked about for a safe place to stand and gather them. There were some stones conveniently placed and I made my way gingerly along on these. I reached out for the coveted blossom. It was further away than I had thought. One more stretch, however, and I should have—splash! Into the muddy weeds I tumbled head first. I picked myself up and ruefully surveyed my muddy frock. My beautiful shoes, too, were stained with great splotches of dirty water. O, if I had never gone to that horrid brook. I threw away the red flower that had been the cause of my tumble and turned my steps toward the village. I could not bring myself to go home and face my mother's eyes. I would stay away as long as I could. Presently I found myself in front of the Stevens house and I went in. Now, mother did not like us to play with the Stevens children, because they were so rough and wild, and I knew better than to go in. I quieted my conscience by remembering I could do as I pleased, and opened the gate. They were playing 'Pom-pom-pull-away,' and I joined in the game. It was no end of fun and all went swimmingly for a while, but presently I came to grief. I had a long lead pencil in my mouth and as I was running very fast, looking over my shoulder at the catcher, who was pursuing me, I ran into a girl, and drove the pencil into my throat. I fainted away and when I recovered consciousness they were carrying me home. Mother met the little procession at the door and soon she had me dressed and laid in her bed, with good Dr. Adams examining my throat.

"Oh, how sore it was, and how ill and unhappy I felt! I could not taste the birthday cake, with its lovely frosting and ten gay little candles. I could only swallow with difficulty some tea and gruel. By the stove hung my soiled dress and wet shoes, all silently accusing me of my folly.

"When mother at last came in to sit down with me, I threw myself sobbing in her lap.

"'Never mind, little Sara,' she said, as she smoothed my roughened hair, 'I am thankful you escaped as well as you did. Only remember this: Don't be in too great a hurry to shake of restraint. You will have years enough of responsibility before you die, my child.'

"'And so I have, dears, so I have. Her words have come true," said grandma, wiping her glasses.—New York Recorder.

A PANTHER ADVENTURE

There is a man now living in Gratiot county, Mich., who had an adventure with a panther during his boyhood days which is still talked of with much interest around the farmers' hearthstones.

Twenty-five years ago that county contained but few settlers, and all sorts of wild game was plentiful. It was no trick at all for a settler to stand in his front door and kill a deer, and no one was surprised to get up in the morning during the winter and find the tracks of bears all around the house.

The Johnson family at that time consisted of father, mother and son, the latter a boy of 13 named George.

One spring Mr. Johnson opened a "sugar-bush," as it was called, on state land, about a mile from his cabin. A path was blazed through the forest, and sometimes the whole family spent a day and a night at the bush. George was sent back and forth, and though bears and wolves were known to be about, and now and then the screams of a panther were heard at night, he felt no particular fear.

One afternoon in March, having to go from the house to the sugar-bush, he got down from the garret an old flint-lock musket which had belonged to his grandfather and done service years before in Canada. It had been preserved only as an heirloom and had not been fired for 15 years. The boy loaded it with powder and shot and marched off with it on his shoulder without his mother knowing that he had taken the weapon out of the house.

It was a cold, bleak day, with a couple of inches of snow on the ground, and it was about 3 o'clock when the boy left home. He had no feeling of fear, however, as he struck into the thick woods and followed the usual route. The forest was unusually quiet and he had scarcely seen any signs of life when he had traveled half the distance. He had just crossed a small creek and was turning the top of a fallen tree when a wild beast suddenly alighted on the path before him with a shrill scream.

George had never seen a panther, but he knew from what he had heard that this must be one. The animal had been lying on the limb of a beech tree under which he must pass, but in its impatience it had either lost its hold or leaped too soon. It struck the ground only three or four feet in front of him and then leaped back and stood facing him.

Just what the boy thought and how he felt he could never explain. He was astonished and excited, of course, and his first idea was to turn and fly for home. He checked himself, however, as he remembered hearing his father say that such a move would greatly encourage a wild beast.

The panther was somewhat confused over its fall, and it was a couple of minutes before it exhibited decided signs that it meant to attack. Meanwhile the boy stood gazing and trembling, and he couldn't remember that he removed the gun from his shoulder.

After a bit the panther crouched down for a spring, his eyes burning like coals and his lips drawn apart to show his yellow fangs. The boy remembered shouting and then all was dark to him.

It was more than half an hour before he opened his eyes again. He was then at the sugar-bush. His father was expecting him and had started down the path to meet him. He was only 30 rods away when he heard the report of a gun, quickly followed by a wild scream.

He hastened on to find the panther struggling in death and the boy on his back and apparently dead.

The old flint-lock had done its duty almost too well. The charge of shot had killed the panther, but the recoil had broken the boy's shoulder, and the gun had burst and shattered two of his fingers and cut his cheek in a horrible manner.

He was about again in a few weeks, however, and though he is short one finger and carries a bad scar on his face, I think he is rather proud of these proofs of his startling adventure.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name _____

P. O. and State _____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo

AN OCEAN STEAMER.

Something About the Great Ships That Sail the Big Seas.

Reading Club Story No. 13.

For the next three months the members of the Reading club and all those who read the stories in the Children's Hour will be entertained with stories of travel and adventure and it is the intention to make this course one of thrilling interest. Besides this there will be much to learn in the stories of places in different parts of the world, thousands of miles apart, and some of which you perhaps never heard about.

This series of stories will be a sort of journey around the world on paper and as a large part of travel, especially that to foreign countries is done on great steamships, it is appropriate to first tell something about these great ships that sail so fast and carry so many people.

Of course these great ships are found on all of the seas over the whole world, on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific, but as the route between the United States and Europe is most traveled and we hear more about the Atlantic steamers, I will tell about one of them.

These steamers sail from all of the great cities along the coast, but the most of them sail from New York and in that city the immense wharves of the principal lines, the Inman, Cunard, White Star, Guion, Anchor, and National, are all situated along the North River, side by side.

The steamers are so big, so fine and have so many parts that it would be impossible for me to try to make you understand all about them. Perhaps most of you have seen pictures of some of these ships, in books or papers, or on the dead walls. These pictures will give you a better idea of how the ships look than anything I can say, only imagine the great black hull so big that if it was placed in a street it would fill the street up completely for about two city blocks and the great masts so high that they would tower above the highest buildings.

These steamers are well named "Ocean Greyhounds," for they can cross the Atlantic ocean in less than six days, whereas some of our grand parents were glad to cross in as many weeks, and in the time when only sailing vessels were used it took several months.

The steamer City of New York this summer proved itself to be the fastest of these and this beautiful ship is 560 feet long. Just think of it! To walk five times around its decks would be to walk a mile.

This great vessel will carry as many as 2,000 people on a single voyage, including crew and passengers. That many people would make a nice little city on land. The passengers are divided into three classes, separate from each other. The first class pay the highest price for their passage and are taken care of in a style equal to that of the finest hotels.

The second cabin or "intermediate" passengers have a cheaper rate, but still live very well on ship board.

The cheapest class is the steerage and these people are the immigrants who come to this country in such great crowds.

A great steamer is a little world full of most interesting objects and activities. To begin with, going either way during the "season" there is likely to be 600 cabin passengers. The "steerage" and "intermediates" will together average 1,000 each way. There are 1,600 in these three classes.

Besides these, the crew numbers more officers, men and women, than comprise a regular army regiment and the legitimate attaches of a post. There is a captain, or commander, and his right-hand man, the chief officer. From six to eight deck officers, ranking as first, second and third officers, are provided to assist in the navigation of the ship, and three of these under officers are on deck day and night.

Those who may be properly called seamen among the crew are the boatswain, boatswain's mate, and from thirty-six to forty sailors. From twelve to fourteen of these are called quartermasters who are detailed to steer the ship, stand lookout, and, as masters-at-arms, act as a sort of ship board police squad. These sailors also include two ship's carpenters, who are riggers, plumbers and boiler-makers as well, and who must hold themselves in readiness for labor at all hours of the day and night.

In charge of the engines and machinery are a chief engineer and from twenty-five to thirty assistant engineers, five or six electricians, three or four donkeymen; thirty to thirty-five head firemen and fifty to sixty common firemen. The latter shovel coal into the furnaces, and their work in hot weather is something fearful. The head firemen are called "greasers," and they oil and clean the machinery; while the donkeymen are foremen in charge of the boilers. In this class there are also from sixty to seventy trimmers who shovel the coal from the bunkers into the stoke-hole.

In what might be termed the hotel department of the steamship there are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred people employed. There will be a purser, or accountant and paymaster, with one or two assistants; a surgeon—a medical-school graduate whose employment is an insult to intelligent people of standing, and a constant menace to the health of American and British ports—and an assistant; a first and second steward, and a chief stewardess. Under their charge about one hundred and fifty people are distributed according to the exigencies of the trip. There are four stewardesses for the first cabin, two in the second, and one in the steerage.

There are from thirty to fifty first-cabin stewards, or table waiters. About twenty are state-room stewards. There will be eight or ten deck stewards, or porters; a half dozen are required to wait on the officers and in the mess-rooms; there will be as many bell-boys, or "boots," all lads in their teens, usually pretty nice little fellows from Birkenhead or other coastwise suburbs of Liverpool. Then in connection with the cook's department there will be twelve to fourteen cooks, ten or twelve pantrymen, three or four "fleshers" or butchers, four bakers, two bartenders, five or six keepers of ship's stores, and a ship's printer who prepares three menu cards daily. That stately monarch of men, at sea, the ship's barber, must not be forgotten; he who shaves you for a quarter.

All of these people live on the steamer for a week or more and during that time do not see or talk with anybody else. Yet the voyage is always a jolly one if no accident happens. The people all play games of every sort and I have seen old gray-haired men and solemn mothers playing at leap frog and "puss-in-the-corner" with the children and they seem to enjoy it as much as the little folks.

Onet can hardly realize the immense amount of provisions and food it takes for all these people. They all have plenty to eat and everything is as fresh as if it had just come from the market, yet it all was placed on board before the steamer sailed and stowed away in the great pantries and cooling rooms.

Of all these things the item of water alone is a large one.

An entire interesting article might be written on the men and craft engaged in the ocean supply of fresh water in New York harbor alone. There are owned in New York City, Jersey City and Brooklyn ten large steam vessels constantly and solely employed in this service. Each of these carries from 5,000 to 25,000 gallons of water. Besides, there is a fleet of from 25 to 30 single masted sailing craft in the same traffic. The water is purchased from the three cities at an average price of 50 cents per 100 cubic feet (about 700 gallons) and is sold to sailing vessels at one cent per gallon, and to steamships for whatever can be got—many of the captains pocketing one-half of the total bills in rebates—but one-fourth of a cent per gallon is usually secured.

Outgoing vessels "stock" with from 200 to 1,500 gallons, and the great steamers each take on 30,000 to 50,000 gallons. Many of the ocean leviathans load with 3,000 to 3,500 tons of coal for each trip. Averaging 26 crossings per year, the annual power required by one steamship is produced by the burning of from 78,000 to 91,000 tons of coal.

But aside from these two startling items think of the vast stores provided for the larder of only one ocean greyhound for a single passage. Two thousands souls, say 600 cabin, and 1,000 steerage and intermediate passengers, with a crew of 400 souls, will consume in round numbers, 13,000 pounds of beef, 2,000 pounds of corned beef, 7,000 pounds of mutton, 2,000 pounds of lamb, 1,000 pounds of veal, 700 pounds of pork, 2,000 pounds of fresh fish 1,000 fowls, 500 chickens, 1,000 squabs, 200 ducks, 150 turkeys, 20 tons of potatoes, 200 bushels of various small vegetables, including peas, beans, lettuce, beets, spinach and cauliflower; besides 15,000 eggs, 500 bucks of ice cream, 2,500 quarts of milk, 250 pounds of sausages, 1,200 pounds of butter; and general groceries, including such items as 1,000 pounds of coffee, 450 pounds of tea, 1,900 pounds of white, 500 of pulverized, and 1,500 of moist sugar, 2,000 pounds of ham, 1,000 pounds of cheese, 800 pounds of bacon, 250 pounds of rice, 300 jars of jam, jelly and marmalade, 200 bottles of pickles and sauces, 25 boxes of lemons, 30 boxes of oranges, from 40 to 50 barrels of flour, and tons of fine stuffs to tempt steamer passengers' critical palates.

Such is the outfit of a great ocean steamer on which thousands of people travel every year, and perhaps, some day, some of you may have the good fortune to make an ocean voyage.

WHAT IS RATTAN?

Every one knows the pretty, light and graceful chairs and other articles of furniture made from rattan, but every one does not know that the extremely tough and flexible wood called rattan is that of the climbing palm tree. This curious climber, which is more of a vine than a tree, is one of the singular characteristics of forest growth in the Celebes and other Malayan countries. Starting with a trunk a little thicker than a man's arm, it winds through the forest, now wrapping a tall tree in its fold, like some gigantic snake, and then descending again to the earth and trailing along in snake-like curves until it can find some other stately tree to fasten and climb upon in its pursuit of light and air. The forest is so thick and jungle-like that it seems impossible to follow the course of any one of these serpent climbers; but there is little doubt that at the last the successful aspirant, which stooped and cringed so long below, will be found shooting up like a flag staff a dozen feet or more above the tree which it has helped to rise.

A use of rattan, which is unknown to those who have not seen it in its native forest, is as a water carrier. The thirsty traveler has at all times a tumbler of cool, refreshing water at his command by cutting off six or eight feet of rattan and putting one of the several ends in his mouth, or holding it over a dish to catch the water.—Selected.

SHEPHERDS ON STILTS.

The other day I saw an account—all the papers spoke of it—of a great race on stilts somewhere in the southern part of France. I meant to speak to you about it at the time, but now I am glad I did not, for that same Mr. Frank Norton who told us about the wonderful musical instrument has written a great deal more about the custom of using stilts in France. Have you ever walked on stilts, by the way? I can remember the time when if a boy would let any girl try his stilts for a five minutes' walk up and down the pavement, he would fill that girl with gratitude for days and days.

Of course we only walked on stilts for fun, but Mr. Norton says that among the Landais peasants stilts are a necessity, because of the marshy grounds, and men and women hardly ever think of walking anywhere without them. See by the picture how they manage when they tend their sheep. There is Mr. Shepherd, for instance, high up on his stilts knitting away as quietly as though he was an old lady by the fireside. Then there is Mrs. Shepherd, high on stilts, too, stalking across the fields and marshes with Mr. Shepherd's dinner on her arm. The Landais peasant-man knits, you see, and thinks no more about it than tailors among us do of sewing.

When it rains, the man on stilts, if he is going on some long journey, carries a blue cotton umbrella. How funny it must seem; and funnier still, think of this, he dances too, on stilts, but when the weather is fine, of course, I should think when he danced that he might resemble the ostrich when engaged in the same kind of pastime, yet I know after all that is impossible, as they say the Landais peasant is one of the handsomest of men and the ostrich is not even beautiful as a bird.

THE MINIE DART.

The toy that I am about to describe is one that will, I am sure, entertain all the boys. It is one that is easily made from material that is within the reach of every reader. A pine stick two feet long and half an inch thick, two brads, a piece of pasteboard or stiff card five inches long and two wide, an ash stick three feet long and a piece of stout string constitute all the material that is necessary. Whittle your pine stick perfectly straight and round, a little larger in diameter than a lead pencil. With a small saw cut in one end a slit about five inches deep. Into this slit insert the piece of card, first cutting it in an oblong shape. Tack it on with two or three brads, clinching them on the other side to insure firmness. When this is done (and not before) balance the dart on your knife-blade to find the "center of gravity," and at the point where it balances cut a notch slanting in the direction of the point away from the card end.

If you cut this notch in the center, or near the end, the dart will not work. It must be just where it balances. Be sure you get this notch right, for on it depends the success of the toy.

The dart being finished, the next thing is to construct the lash to throw it with. A piece of ash or some springy wood is better for this purpose, but pine or spruce will do. Cut this about three feet long and the diameter of a whip-handle, so you can hold it comfortably in the hand, yet thin and springy, tapering toward the end. To the small end of this stick fasten a piece of stout string about two feet long, and at the other end of the string tie a knot.

To shoot the dart hold it with the left hand near the tail or paper end, holding the whip in the right. Throw the string over the dart and draw it through the notch until it catches on the knot. Then, with a rapid upward motion, switch the whip into the air, letting go the dart at the same time. The dart will leave the string and soar high into the air.

The lighter the dart is made and the more springy the whip the higher the minie-dart will fly. Be correct in your aim and you may learn to hit the mark as well as did the old-time slingers. But be careful not to break windows or "smash things" in your training for sharpshooters, for I do not like to have the minie-dart, from which I have derived so much enjoyment set down by worried housewives as a "nuisance."—Wide Awake.

BRIDGET'S DILEMMA.

A newly-arrived domestic was secured to do housework by an up-town family in Lewiston, Maine. In the course of her duties she was told to iron some clothes and hang them on the horse. A little later the maid appeared before her mistress with the clothes in her hands and a look of perplexity on her face.

"Why didn't you hang the clothes on the horse, Bridget?" inquired the latter.

"Sure an' I tried to, ma'am, but he kept movin', so he did, an' they wouldn't stay."

Sure enough, knowing no other horse in her native land, she had gone to the stable and endeavored to hang them on the restive Dobbin, with the result indicated. The above is a fact.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The little black spots on the end of the snail's horns are the animal's eyes. He can see with them very little, but they serve to distinguish for him light from darkness, and enable him to observe objects at a distance of an inch or two.

A German mark is equal to 28.8 cents in American money.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Children—Were many of you much disappointed last week, because your answers did not win the prize? Don't be discouraged, everyone did very nicely and you may win next time.

This week we have the first number in our second series of stories. This one is to be a series of "Stories of Travel and Adventures." To-day we start out on an "Ocean Steamer." Read carefully, so that you could describe it if someone should ask you to do so.

Now don't forget the Bee Hive since you have taken up your school duties again. With best wishes for you,

PETER BUZZER.

THE PUZZLER.

Charade.

How can a puzzler without any cash
Cut what is know as a fanciful dash?
How can he treat his best girl to ice cream
And sport a suit that looks like a dream?
How can he sing a sweet last that is gay
When total as yet has not come in his way.

Enigma.

I am composed of 17 letters, and am the name of one of the greatest musical composers.

5, 16, 5, 5, 4, 11, is a girl's name.
2, 6, 10, 8, is where we bake bread.
16, 7, 17, is the front of an army.
6, 7, 1, 11, 8, 12, 4, 17, 16, is a tender epistle.
13, 7, 1, 12, is a military command.
17, 14, 12, is a negative.
6, 1, 3, 16, is a color.

Word Square.

1. An infant.
2. Parched.
3. A fracture made by the teeth.
4. A beautiful garden.

Changed Heads.

Entire, I am a slight elevation of ground, change my head and I am an animal, again and I am a unit of weight, again and I am a noise, again and I am a sudden leap, again and I am discovered, again and I am a hurt.

Half Square.

1. A shell-fish.
2. The promised land.
3. A violation of law.
4. An animal.
5. To spread on a surface.
6. A preposition.
7. A consonant.

One Word Anagram.

Drag-me-north.

Drop Letter Puzzle.

—o—e—i—a—. Fill the dashes with consonants and you will have a word meaning inherited.

Answers to puzzles of September 17th.

Word Square—

U N I T
N O N E
I N N S
T E S T

Decapitations—Smart—mart—art—R—t.
Charade—Ice—Sickle—Icicle.
Anagram—Consolation.
Perfect Word Diamond—

N
S I P
S C A L E
N I A G A R A
P L A T E
E R E
A

Charade—Whip-poor-will.

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ONE ENJOYS

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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DR. H. S. KISKADDEN

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A STRIKING FEATURE

Of our Carpets is the phenomenal figures at which we are selling them. There isn't any other name for these figures—they are phenomenal. They are figures that make figures of speech superfluous. It is almost always the case that, as the temperature goes up, prices go down. We are not responsible for a fall in prices. If you know anything of values, if you know what is as good as two good things usually are, if you know an unparalleled opportunity when it comes your way, you won't make any mistake about seizing this one and seizing it in a hurry.

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One on Oakwood avenue, near Waite.
A nice location, pleasant surroundings and a good house.

Another on Colfax street, near Shaw avenue. This is a smaller one.

Two new ones (cottages, just finished) on Clifton St., near Lincoln avenue.

One we are building and which will soon be finished, on Stickney avenue, between Summit and Superior.

FOR SALE.

H. S. WALBRIDGE & CO.,
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EWING PLACE

This property is nicely built up with attractive homes; the few remaining lots on Indiana Avenue and Missouri street, between Ewing and Hawley streets, are very desirable. They will be sold at reasonable prices to the right persons on

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This is the most attractive addition of 8th ward property south of Oakwood avenue. All lots have sewerage, stone sidewalks and large shade trees. Everything has been done to make the property the best possible for homes at moderate price. Look at these lots and see

IRVING B. HIETT,
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FOR RENT—No. 802 Lagrange street; large dwelling 10 rooms, suitable for boarding house or two neighborly families, $18.
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FOR SALE—New cottage Ewing street, near Forrer, 5 rooms, ready October 1st; two cottages on Hoag street, near Washington street; two houses on Worthington street, East Side; two cottages on White street, East Side, ready October 1st; two cottages on Knower street, between Maumee avenue and Dix streets. Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street; all modern improvements.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Sumner street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri st., on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE
Cheap, If Taken at Once.

80 feet on Madison, corner 22nd street; good house, barn, etc. For price call on A. J. J. Machen, 310 Superior street.

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15 lots on Fulton street; low price for cash; 2 lots on Machen street; 6 lots on Delaware avenue; 900 feet front north side Boston street; will sell the whole or in lots to suit purchaser, or will exchange property on Boston, Fulton or Collingwood for unincumbered improved city real estate or for stock of dry goods; 10 lots on Central avenue between Cherry and Collingwood; 1 loc 100x300 on Collingwood; 400x200 corner Collingwood and Central avenue; 29 lots on Pratt street, near Wheeling Shop, $10 per foot; lots on Gordon street; 54 feet

QUITE ANOTHER THING.

"If I were married, and the one
I chose for love, loved me,
I'd try to keep my way of life
Much as it is," said she.
"Thus, if I cared to take a walk
With some nice, pleasant man,
Or have a confidential talk
All on platonic plan—
I'd quite expect my husband to
Make way, as husbands should—
In short, allow me what I wished
Of proper latitude.
To visit theaters and balls
With other gentlemen—
Receive nice notes and friendly gifts,
And all such things, and then—"

"Then," said her listener, eagerly,
"You'd let him do the same,
And go about with charming girls,
And have his little game.
You'd like to see him just as gay
As if he were not wed.
With other women." "Would I, though?
I'd have his life!" she said.

—Madeline S. Bridges in Puck.

Farm AND Garden

Corn Fodder.

More attention is being given every year to the cutting and saving of corn fodder, which used to be considered merely a waste product. It has been thoroughly demonstrated by scientific experiments and oft-repeated experiences that a very large proportion of the corn crop is lost where the stalks are allowed to go to waste. The changing condition admonish farmers that the leaks and wastes must be stopped, and they are on the lookout to find how to stop them.

The only way to get the full benefit of a crop of corn fodder, as anyone who has had any experience with it in winter knows, is to put it under shelter as soon as it is cured, and to do all the husking and feeding in doors, otherwise, what with the wind and the rain and snow, there is likely to be little of value left in the fodder, the blades will be broken up and blown away, and the remaining parts will be weather-beaten and will be viewed with contempt by other than very hungry animals.

It is not possible yet to put all corn fodder under shelter, so the inconvenience and loss attendant upon handling it out of doors must be borne with for the present, but it is possible to reduce this inconvenience and loss to a point far below that usually attained. In the first place, the corn should be set up in large shocks that form 16 hills square, being none to large to be placed in one shock. That greatly reduces the proportion of fodder reposed on the outside of the shocks. Where corn is cut by hand this will necessitate a little more work in cutting on account of the distance to which the corn must be carried; but where a harvester is used, as is now most commonly the case, there will be no difference. No danger need be feared from the fodder not curing properly in such large shocks.

Pains should be taken to set the corn up solidly and as nearly vertical as may be. Setting up a part of the shock, tying it and then setting the remainder around, leaves the shock with a tendency to twist and should not be practiced except where it is positively necessary in order to get a firm center. The shock should be allowed to wilt slightly and should then be bound tightly with twine.

Then either husk the corn as the stalks are wanted, or else do as the farmers do back east—bind the stalks in bundles and set them up firmly in large shocks again. This seems like a good deal of work and of course it is, but unless you have barn or shed room in which to store it, there is no other way to save the fodder. Where it is left on the ground in piles after husking to be scattered by the wind and blackened by rains, at least half is lost, and you might about as well let the stalks stand in the field and turn your stock out to harvest them for themselves in the ordinary way.—Topeka Capital.

Late Turkeys.

A correspondent in the American Agriculturist says concerning late turkeys:

In the last 15 years I have owned several turkey hens that have, while taking care of the first early brood, laid eggs, and then hatched a second brood toward the latter part of summer. I think vigorous hens will often do so if allowed to sit early. It makes the young turkeys rather late, but with good quarters and good care they can be sold in February, as they will then be five or six months old, and taking into account the higher prices to be obtained at that season, will generally bring more than the early ones marketed before the Christmas holidays. If from lack of proper care they are not saleable in February, they can be kept over and make plump, heavy birds for the early winter market. Some of the heaviest and most saleable turkeys that I have ever sent to market have been such very late broods, wintered over without extra care. Such hens will always be in demand by every buyer who wants a Thanksgiving or Christmas roast, you may be sure; and the gobblers will not be overlooked.

Sanitary Conditions Essential Even in a Piggery.

There are many farmers who make a specialty of raising choice pigs for home market, by which they receive quite an accession to their income. Some time ago Dr. Bassett was called professionally to one of these farms. He found a piggery some 300x40 feet, with a walk in the center and styes on each side. Each stye contained six to twelve pigs, shoats one year old, breeding sows, some of which were sick, and a few had died. He killed a sick one, and on post-mortem examination found the disease to be that known as hog cholera. The pigs were under the best known treatment, which was of no benefit apparently, as one or more would die daily. Out of 100 he lost between 30 and 40. The first visit Dr. Bassett attempted to seek out the cause. He found, as reported in the Voice, that the breeder has been successful until last winter. Previous to that time he cooked the pig's food in the piggery, but the past winter he did not by reason of the kettle being cracked. Consequently no fire was built in the piggery during the winter or spring. In the absence of a fire and an accumulation of the necessary moisture from the pigs, connected with poor ventilation, made a fine place to cultivate the germ of hog cholera.

As soon as the warm days came the disease subsided and all the pigs looked healthy. Standing in the piggery for a few moments you would feel quite chilly. Farmers should guard against poor sanitary regulations in piggeries and other buildings.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

An Interesting Topic.

The amount of plant food taken from the soil by crops is much smaller than is apparent, judging by the manure and fertilizers usually used, as plants consist so largely of water. Large quantities of manure are applied for the purpose of increasing the yields without any results appearing. This depends upon the solubility of the manure. That which is made from coarse material and which has not been in the heap a sufficient length of time to decompose will not be available in the soil for the crop, and the plants will be compelled to depend upon the plant food already existing in the soil in a soluble condition. The application of manure and fertilizers to crops is often greater than the demands of the crop, but losses may occur on light soils from portions of the plant food being carried away by leaching, due to rains, or melting snows if the manure is applied in the fall, and also if fertilizers are used, but this result is governed by the texture of the soil, the kind of manure, the season of the year, and the solubility of the manure.

A crop of corn will shrink about one-fifth of its weight if store in a dry place. This loss is only water. If the dry corn produces about 3,500 pounds of grain per acre, the plant food taken from the soil will amount to about 20 pounds of nitrogen, 16 pounds of phosphoric acid and 71 pounds of potash, but the fodder will remove from the soil about 56 pounds of nitrogen, 19 pounds of phosphoric acid and 11 pounds of potash, the grain requiring the larger share of potash, and the fodder the greater proportion of nitrogen. With wheat the proportions are somewhat changed, as the straw requires nearly nine times as much potash as the grain, the phosphoric acid for the grain and requires about one-fourth as much nitrogen as the straw. A crop of 45 bushels of wheat from one acre would take from the soil, for both the grain and the straw, about 41 pounds of nitrogen, 14 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 49 pounds of potash, proportions that are not very great for so large a yield, and which quantity is applied every season, in the shape of fertilizers, by many farmers; yet they do not secure the yields that such plant foods should produce, to say nothing of the plant food that is derived from the soil also, which demonstrates that the farmer either loses some of his plant food after application to the soil, or it is not readily available for the crop. It is probable that something is yet to be learned in regard to when the fertilizers are to be applied. Whether the plant food should be applied at the time of seeding, or at different stages of growth, in order to derive the best results, must depend on the observations of the farmer, and his knowledge of the particular soil he cultivates. One thing is assured, which is, that the exact amount of plant food, in the shape of fertilizers, required to produce a certain number of bushels of grain, and its proportion of straw and fodder, will always exceed that which enters into the composition of the crop.—Philadelphia Record.

September Farm Talk.

Whether ensilage and dry corn fodder contain the same nutrition or not is of but little consequence. There is no denying the fact that well-cured dry fodder is equal to ensilage as food. Ensilage, however, has an advantage peculiarly its own, which is, that it supplies succulent food for stock at a season of the year when only dry food can be obtained without its use or the aid of roots. Ensilage is also cheaper than roots, and is more easily stored for immediate use.

Filth in milk is imperceptible, and cannot always be removed with the strainer. Soluble filth cannot be removed by any process. At a western creamery after 6,000 quarts of milk had been separated by the separator, the bowl was removed for cleaning, when the walls of the bowl were found covered with solid black mud to the thickness of an inch; yet the milk was apparently clean when passed through the separator. Too much care cannot be exercised to avoid uncleanliness.

It is doubtful if any two cheeses are alike in quality, as it is impossible to secure milk of uniform quality, especially for a length of time. It is certain, however, that when cheese is made of full milk it will bring a good price. The greatest injury to cheese making is the inferior articles on the market, which cause a distrust of all kinds.

The first runners that appear on strawberry plants are the best. This has been demonstrated by several growers of strawberries. Last season Mr. H. M. Phillips, who grows strawberries largely in New Jersey, made the same claim, and now a Connecticut grower states that he saves the first two runners and rejects all others.

Mutton breeds of sheep do not depend on waste lands and hillsides to become profitable. Good sheep require good pastures, and pay well. Wool is simply a product of the sheep, and no farmer can make sheep pay who depends on wool only for his profit.

Dried fruit may be kept in a clean condition and safe from the attacks of flies if put in stout paper bags, and then securely fastening the bags.

Dahlia roots are easily kept over winter. Any place that is suitable for potatoes may be used for the storage of dahlia roots. Too much dampness, however, will injure them. Canna roots may be stored in the same place.

Plow up the location for next year's garden before winter, and broadcast manure over the surface. Too much manure need not be feared. Harrow the ground after manuring and apply a bag of finely ground bone. By the time spring work begins the ground will be in excellent condition for crops.

The cellar should be thoroughly cleaned, fumigated and whitewashed before being used as a storehouse, both as a protection to the articles and to avoid disease.

Plants are often killed when the temperature is not as low as the freezing point. The explanation is that plants sometimes have a temperature 15 degrees below that of the surrounding atmosphere.

During the day the plants absorb a certain amount of heat and radiate it during the night, thus becoming colder than the air that touches them. At the same time there is always a certain amount of invisible vapor floating in the air, and when the air and plants are above freezing point this vapor becomes dew; but early in the morning, when the temperature is about 40 degrees and the leaves at 30 degrees, the coolness of the leaves changes the dew to frost.

Manure that has been evenly spread over the soil not only prevents loss of moisture and retains that in the soil, but causes the moisture lower down to rise to the surface also.

There should be a sale for all such things as home-made jellies, canner fruit, etc., as the articles produced on the farm would be better prepared than those put up at some factories.

The dwarf nasturtium is beautiful, both in leaf and flower. When a bed of nasturiums are grown with a large canna in the centre, the combination is very attractive.

The Hubbard squash will keep well during the winter if kept in a dry place and covered with straw, to prevent freezing.

Exepriments with tomatoes show that frequent transplanting causes the plants to become stocky, and that in order to have the fruit early the plants should be set out as early as can be allowed without danger from frost. Trimming the plants, after a portion of the fruit has set, increases the yield one-third, and if grown on trellises they will be less liable to disease.

Of the bush lima beans, this season, the Henderson gave early and continuous pickings. Some growers, who experimented with the large bush limas, pronounce them a failure, as they produced pods too late in the season, and do not appear to thrive as well as when running on poles.

A device for supplying pot-grown plants with the proper amount of moisture is to cover a lamp wick in the earth, around the plant, passing one end of the wick through the bottom of the pot, allowing it to rest in a shallow water receptacle at the base of the pot. The plant is thus always supplied with water without liability of an excess.

Grape rot was not very troublesome in some sections this year, even where it has before destroyed previous crops, and vines that were unsprayed gave as good results as those that had been sprayed. The result is one that has puzzled the grape growers.

This is one of the months for bulbs, and every season brings something new among the varieties.

The Russsian mulberry is said to be one of the best of hedge plants. It will not turn stock, but it is capable of enduring all changes of climate, and is very ornamental when neatly trimmed. It also grows very rapidly.—Philadelphia Record.

Where is the Profit in Wheat.

Taking the average yield of wheat per acre and at present prices it is easy to figure that a large number of farmers are working for extremely low wages or they are raising and selling wheat without a profit. For allowing a very low rent for the land and fairly low wages for the work required in preparing the soil and seeding the crop in the fall and for harvesting, stacking and threshing, the value of the crop when ready to market will not pay the expense.

There is no present prospect of any considerable advance. There is no foreign demand, and the supply is more than sufficient for the home market. It is certainly the fact that for a number of years, so far as the home market is concerned, production has increased more than home consumption and with the new lands yearly brought under the plow this is likely to continue to be the case. It would seem, if any reliance is to be placed in crop reports, that there should be a good foreign demand for our surplus wheat. Yet buyers insist that there is practically no increase and that, with our large crop now going to market, low prices must be accepted by the seller. Many farmers were led to believe four and two years ago that with the McKinley act and reciprocity prices would for both wheat and cattle would go up because of the increased foreign demand made by the one and the protection afforded the American farmer by the other. Yet many a western farmer by selling wheat at 50 cents and 60 cents per bushel that cost more than this to grow, leaving the rent on the land and a profit on the money invested entirely out of the question.

That is, counting the value of the seed, fair wages for the men with team for plowing, harrowing and the other work necessary to prepare the land, and also for the work of seeding, harvesting and threshing. The crop will not pay these, while the money invested in the farm, the tools and the teams brings no return whatever.

If by more careful work in preparing the land and sowing the seed, and by the purchase of better seed the yield is increased, we simply increase the quantity of grain for which there is no market, and help in thois way to still lower prices. So where is the profit? It is true that with good management an increased yield implies a lower cost of production, but if, in addition, it brings lower prices there is no better profit.

Certainly, so far as wheat is concerned, protection is of no benefit, because the outside world needs our surplus wheat and there is no competition in our home market except among ourselves; and as we increase the acreage and the yield, so long as there is no foreign demand, we are lessening our own chances of profit on the crop.

While protection may benefit the manufacturer by cutting out foreign competition, it injures the wheat grower for the reason that it limits his market, increases competition at home and thus lowers prices. To increase the yield or the acreage under these conditions is working like the enterprising fellow who was able to sell goods at less than cost all the time "because he did such a large business."

Yet many farmers have worked harder than ever this summer and fail to increase the acreage of wheat and increased production of a crop that does not pay at the price, in the delusive hope that a larger crop may be their salvation.

The farmer who takes advantage of every point and is able to get a large yield may realize a profit, but the average farmer who makes an avearge crop will grow wheat at a loss until a better foreign demand is created.—St. Louis Republic.

Poultry Notes.

The following notes are taken from the St. Louis Republic:

Do not expect eggs when hens are moulting.

Keep fowls of the same size and disposition together.

Chickens that are of marketable size should be fattened now as soon as possible.

A small allowance of bone meal in the food will be benficial to young fowls that are afflicted with leg weakness.

Brahams are not hard to control. Give them plenty to eat and they are usually quiet and contented.

If necessary to give sulphur do not not feed too much at once. A teaspoonful in a quart of food is usually sufficient.

When possible to avoid it poultry should not be killed when they have full craws, especially for market.

The nests should always be arranged so that the fowls can get into them readily without being obliged to jump down upon the eggs in the nest.

If fed largely upon corn it is an easy matter for ducks to become too fat and then they will not lay well.

Select out the turkeys that are intended to be kept for breeding in good season. It is not best to depend too much on young fowls for breeding.

With old hens especially, apoplexy and egg-bound are the result of excessive fat. Better wealth and thrift can be maintained by keeping the appetite somewhat sharp.

By giving a good range and not feeding too liberally there will usually be no difficulty in inducing the poultry to take all needed exercise.

The most objection to peafowls and guineas is their noise. Otherwise they are very nice fowls to have around.

The principal advantage in cooking the food for poultry is that if the right kind of a ration is supplied the fowls will fatten faster.

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It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

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USE
"FOOTINE"
Once a Week.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
TENDER FEET

ROYAL AND CHAMPION."
Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the
BEST FLOUR
in the market to-day. Manufactured by
McCONNELL & CO.
ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Lucas County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the door of the court house in Toledo, Ohio, the following described real estate, situate in said county and state, viz: The east thirty-five (35) acres of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and also one and 50-100 (1.50) acres off the east side of the west five (5) acres of said southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty (20), in town nine (9), south range six (6) east, all being in Sylvania township, Lucas county, Ohio.

Appraised at $730.

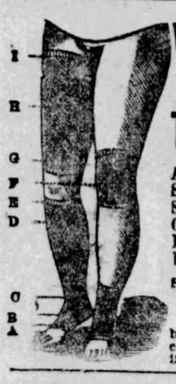
Terms of sale—One-third cash; one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage on the premises.

T. J. M'DONNELL,
Administrator of estate of T. J. Kelley and Ellen A. Kelley, deceased.
sat-sept-3-10-17-24

Read Important Read

Dr. C. G. Clark, the Botanic Specialist will not advertise much, but puts his money into fine medicines, and cures hundreds that are flocking to his parlors that have failed to get help elsewhere. He discards their injurious poisons, and cures with the Botanic Remedies.

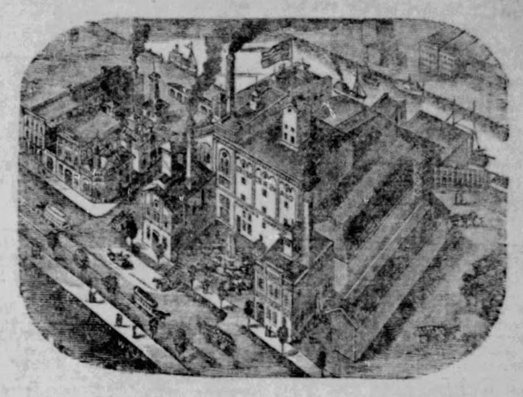
Dr. Clark has cured many of the worst cases of female diseases without the knife, even Cancers and Uterine Tumors. Dr. Clark cures chronic diseases of the brain, ear, eye, nose, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, rectum, blood and skin. Dr. Clark is the only specialist in the city for syphilis, gonorrhea, loss of manhood and female complaints. If you mean business call at room 6, 419 Madison street, Toledo, O. Consultation free.
MRS. M. PATCH, Sec.



Werum Bros.,
508 ADAMS ST.
Manufacturers of
TRUSSES!
Abdominal and other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.
Special appliances manufactured to order.
Trusses, etc., adjusted by an expert who will call at your residence if desired

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

BREWERS AND MALTESTRS.
ESTABLISHED 1862.
THE GRASSER & BRAND BREWING COMPANY



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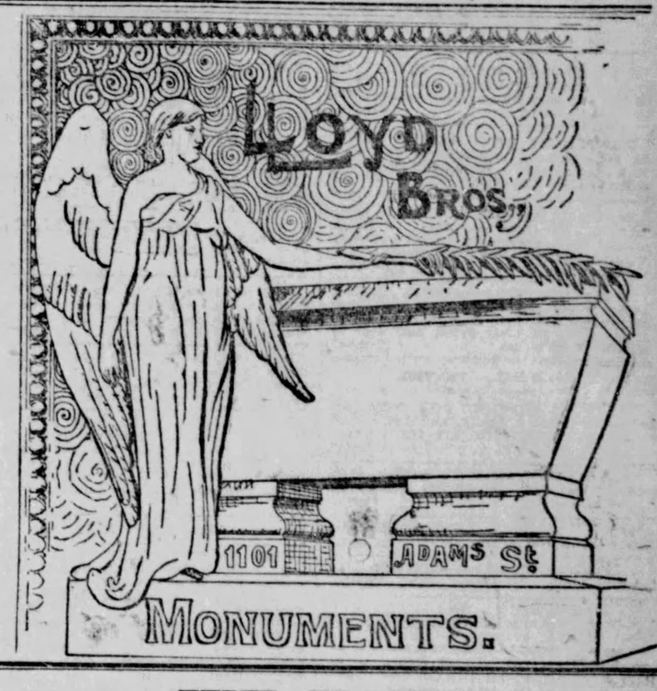
XXX Pilsener, Bohemian AND Export Beers
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE FINLAY BREWING CO
BREWERS OF
SUPERIOR LAGER,
BOTTLERS OF EXPORT BEER,
PILSENER AND PALE
Phone 199. TOLEDO, O



WE HAVE
3,000,000 Lbs. of Binding Twine
Patent Silver, Sisal, Standard, Standard Mixed, Standard Manilla, Manilla and Pure Manilla.
We will be well supplied with twine during harvest and can fill orders promptly at bottom prices on the market.
Write for prices.
The M. I. Wilcox Cordage and Supply Co.
WATER STREET.

"Alahuma Subahana Lin."
And with these words the grandeur and magnificence splendor of the Moorish kingdom was ended, but the beauty and elegance of
HILLEBRAND BROS'.
FURNITURE
still remains.
636 St. CLAIR ST. TOLEDO, O

BISSELL & DODGE,
518 SUMMIT STREET.
ELECTRICAL :: MACHINERY,
Wiring and Supplies, Mill Supplies and Machinery.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK
Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. Sells Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit. Municipal Bonds bought and sold. Money Loaned on First Mortgage.
James Secor, Pres. Leander Burdick, Cashier

PILES
DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
For sale by W. K. West, Boody House drug store, Toledo, O.

LONG'S
BREAKFAST
FLOUR.
RED LABEL.
Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S
BISCUIT
FLOUR.
BLUE LABEL.
For the MOST DELICIOUS HOT BISCUIT at a MOMENTS NOTICE without the use of BAKING POWDER, SALT, SODA, YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, or sweeting of any kind, try LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR. For STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE, APPLE DUMPLING, or CHICKEN POT PIE DOUGH it is a revelation to expert cooks. No MEASURING, no GUESSING; the Flour is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in its work. For BAKED or STEAMED puddings, LAYER or SOLID Cake it is perfect, or for any baking that requires a RAISED or LIGHT dough it is the best Flour ever offered. If it has been your habit to make Biscuit with Baking Powder and Flour mixed, try Long's Biscuit Flour for Biscuit, the directions are very simple, make soft DOUGH with sweet milk rub in a little shortning, use no SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or sweetening of any kind. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR, BLUE LABEL, in two and four pound Cartons.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S
BEST BROWN BREAD.
FLOUR
ORANGE LABEL.
We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel; no experience; no capital; every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio. 22sep 10sats

WANTED—MEN WHO UNDERSTAND working with tools, wood, iron or tin, or who have worked with machinery or who are handy with carpenter tools; $5 will be needed for patterns; experience not necessary; pleasant indoor winter business; light steady employment; good wages can be made. Address with stamp, The Brandenburg Mf'g. Co., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE MANagement of permanent branch for established Chicago house; will pay all expenses and $125 per month salary; also percentage on all business done; must invest $1,500 in stock of goods to be carried and must give entire attention to business. Horace Emmins, 605 Home Insurance Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TEN STONECUTTERS AND two carvers; long job, no strike; good wages. Smith & McDonald, Stone Contractors. Detroit, Mich. 21sept6

WANTED—BARBER AT 852 BROADway. E. Kruemer. 22sept3

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, ONE bell boy and one elevator boy. 19sept-tf

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS. APPLY to the Dewey Stave Co., 48 and 49 St. Clair Building, Toledo, O. 21sept10p

WANTED—BAND SAWYER — FIRSTclass man can secure work with Schauss Mf'g. Co., W. Washington street. 20sep3

WANTED—BARBER—A FIRST CLASS sober barber, at once. H. W. Billing, 133 St. Clair street, Toledo, O. 19sept3

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MEN OF good address to sell our goods in the city; a new article to work on. Metropolitan Mf'g. Co., 703 Jefferson street. 20sept6p

WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED, SOBER and steady man, a position as companion with aged gentleman, or to nurse an invalid. Address J. 56 Bee office. 20sept3

WANTED—AT ONCE—50 MEN IN HOLland, O., stone quarries. Apply to H. J. Morse, superintendent, on premises; steady work for good men; none others wanted. The Cleveland Sand Co. 19sept6p

WANTED — FIFTY GENTLEMANLY clerks to sell clothing, etc., at the Great Railroad Wreck. Call from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. at 113 St. Clair street, next door to Wheeler Opera House. 12sept-tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, and house with all modern conveniences. 211 14th street. 21sept3

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 308 Summit st. 21sept3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 636 Adams street. 22sept3

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in small family. 717 Huron street. 21sept3

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one who can cook. Apply at 448 West Woodruff ave. 21sept3

WANTED—GOOD NURSE GIRL; MUST have recommendations; 2415 Collingwood avenue; also girl for general housework; no washing. Call at once. 21sept3

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE GIRL not less than 16 years of age; come well recommended. Mrs. Arnet Taylor, 2768 Monroe street. 22sept2

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL WITH references to do general housework. Apply at 330 12th street, between 8 and 10 a. m. 21sept3

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must have good reference; good wages paid. 1014 Superior st. 21s pt3

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German-American preferred, to go to Chicago; wages $4.50 per week; small family. Apply 620 Erie street, at once. 21sept2

WANTED — A COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer; German preferred; good place to right party. 317 17th street, near Madison. 21sept2

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework, east of the city. Apply to Mrs. B. Reed, 2872 Cherry street. 16sept6

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 324 22d street, between Madison and Adams streets. 19sept6

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; one that wishes to move to Chicago; family of three; wages $4.50 per week; references required. Apply mornings, 2003 Jefferson street. 20sept3

WANTED—COOK AT 331 18TH STREET. Mrs. J. T. Coghlin. 17sept6

WANTED—COOK—WITH RECOMMENdations. Apply to Mrs. Geo. H. Ketcham, corner Madison and Eleventh, at once; German girl preferred. 10sept-tf

WANTED—SECOND GIRL, GERMAN preferred. Apply to Mrs. Geo. H. Ketcham, corner Madison and Eleventh; must have recommendations. 10sept-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—THE MUTUAL AID Building & Loan Co. will advance money to persons desiring to build, or for other purposes, upon real estate security. Borrowers can repay their loans at any time, and are given the most favorable terms. Call on A. J. J. Machen, secretary, 310 Superior street, for particulars. 22sept4w

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 3sep1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11sep1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE only, in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; can arrange to make partial payments if desired. 512 Madison street. T. S. Merrill. 30aug1yr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

$12 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver, or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O 11jun12sats

AGENTS WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL clocks, wringers, lace curtains, etc.; city references required; men of good habits and character only, wanted. C. F. Adams Company. W. F. Adams, Manager. 424 Adams street. 20sep6p

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22July-to-Oct-10

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING salesmen to sell our choice nursery stock. All stock guaranteed; good salaries paid weekly. Write for terms to G. L. Knight & Co., Rochester, N. Y. 15sept2m-p

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE, ENERGETIC female agents to sell an article that ladies need. You can make big pay for light work. Room 6, 419 Madison street, Dr. C. G. Clark. 13sept-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—ABOUT OCT. 1ST, A NICE residence on Hewey street, directly in rear of mine; price $25 per month. Isaac D. Smead. 29aug-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE TWOstory dwelling in good condition, 408 Wisconsin street, second door from Division street; will rent reasonable to responsible party. Enquire at 436 11th street. 22sept3p

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 338 22ND ST., at $20 per month. Enquire Max Rathfers, 2007 Adams street. 21sept3p

FOR RENT—DWELLING NO. 807 ELM street; 7 rooms. Inquire at No. 1112 Madison street. 21sept3p

FOR RENT—THREE STORY BRICK residence, No. 225 Broadway; ten rooms, N. W. natural gas, city water, $23 per month. Enquire Chase Isherwood Co., 16 to 20 Broadway. 21sep3p

FOR RENT—TWO STORY BRICK house nine rooms, Indiana avenue, near Lenk street, with every facility, water, gas and street car service; rent low to a good and careful tenant. Apply 629 Indiana avenue, west of Lenk. 3sept-tf

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE OF ten rooms; water, gas, and natural gas connections, No. 1818 Adams street; rent $33.33 per month; key at Drug Store corner Adams and Warren streets. D. C. Hart, Agent. 30aug-tf

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE EAST Side on East Broadway, nicely located and at a reasonable price. Enquire at Cigar Store 1003 Summit street. 17sept0p

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WE ARE authorized to sell 60 feet on Washington street, near Wells, for $20 per foot. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co. 13sept12

STOVE FOR SALE—LARGE CROWN Jewel, in good condition; will sell cheap, to be seen at 1311 Huron street. 21sept2p

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND, TWOseated buggy; will be sold at a sacrifice, owner having no use for it; also a delivery wagon. Can be seen at John Spohn's paint shop, 25 Erie, between Monroe and Washington street. 22sept6p

FOR SALE—$20,000 STOCK OF THE Findlay Brewing Co. Enquire of M. M. Eppstein, 1014 Superior street. 19aug-tf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN 8-ROOM, TWOstory frame dwelling, nearly new; good well, cistern, natural gas, etc., on Oakwood avenue, near Collingwood. Inquire of John S. Kountz, No. 12, Produce Exchange. 13sept12p

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE TWO good work horses and three good stylish gentleman's driving horses at a bargain; also a good woman's horse, fit for surrey. Address J. 59, Bee office. 21sept3p

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, ONE JERsey cow and one Bermuda cow; will sell cheap to reduce stock. Mrs. F. B. Dodge, 1130 Huron street. 15sept10p

RELIABLE FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE. Neuhausel Bros. 21sept3

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 18-HORSE stationary engine, in good condition. Apply at the U. S. Baking Co., Toledo, O. 22sep6

GUN—A FINE 10 GUAGE GUN FOR sale; no time to use it. Address J. 42, Bee office. 15sept6p

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 20july-tf

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIdence on the corner of 22nd and Madison streets, lately the home of M. J. Enright. Enquire of Scribner & Hurd. 22aug-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprlyr

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room with educated German family; all improvements; home comforts; pleasant location; references exchanged. Address J. 46, Bee office. 17sept-tf

FOR RENT—TWO CENTRALLY LOcated rooms, suitable for dressmaking or office, 522 Cherry street, opposite No. 2 Engine House. 21sept6

FOR RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, in a very nice house with all modern conveniences. Address J. 60, care Bee. 21sept2p

FOR RENT—GOOD SLEEPING ROOMS, to gentlemen only, over Conway's Restaurant, 413 Summit street. 17sep6p

FOR RENT—ONE FRONT ROOM ON first floor, well furnished. Call 223 Erie. 19sept-tf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE, WELL FURnished room; all the conveniences; good neighborhood; five minutes from postoffice; suitable for one or two gentlemen; references required. Enquire at 121 10th street. 19sept-tf

FOR RENT—CENTRAL 8 ROOM DWELling, $35 per month; 7 room modern flat, $25 per month. J. P. Delphey & Co., 7 Adams Block, corner St. Clair and Adams streets. 20sep6p

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room, bath, etc.; all modern conveniences, for gentleman only. Apply 917 Madison. 7sept-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. June-29-to-Jan-15-'93

WANTED — COTTAGE OR SMALL house; must be in good repair and good neighborhood, not far from business center. Address V., care Bee. 10sept-tf

WANTED—COTTAGE ELIGIBLY LOcated for immediate occupancy. Mrs. Louise Markscheffel, Sunday Journal. 20sept2p

WANTED TO BUY—ONE SECOND HAND 10-horse power automatic engine for dynamo, and two 75 to 100 light dynamos, voltage 105 or 110. Bissell & Dodge, 518 Summit street. 21sept5p

BRICK CISTERNS BUILT AND REpaired; also wells and cisterns cleaned. Orders promptly filled; all work warranted. Address Geo. W. Wright & Co., 33 Law Building. 17sept7p

WILL THE GIRL WHO CALLED AT 547 and 629 Bartlett street Monday noon, Sept. 19th, please call again? 20sep2p

THE AUBURNDALE REAL ESTATE office is now located opposite the postoffice, where I am better prepared than ever to show Auburndale property. John T. Kellogg, Auburndale, Ohio. 12aug1m-p

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

YOUNG LADY WANTS TO DO SEWING in a family, 75c per day. Address 908 11th street. 19sept3

YOUNG GIRL, GRADUATE IN BOOKkeeping, wants situation as assistant bookkeeper or to do any kind of office work; salary $3 to $4 per week; references. Address J. 63, Bee office. 22sept3

WANTED — TO DO HOUSEWORK, sweeping and cleaning; can give best of references. Address J. 40, Bee office. 22sept3

WANTED—SITUATION BY MARRIED man of good habits; industrious workman; good references; any kind of work in city. Address J. 61, Bee office. 22sep3

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper; would like such a place where will take horse for its keeping; can also do sewing. Address J. 62, Bee office. 22sept3

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG lady as clerk or to do office work; can give best of references. Address Miss Ostrander, 2015 Erie street. 22sept3

WANTED—BY STRONG AND HEALTHY orphan boy, position to work for board while attending school at the Central Building; has had experience in store. Address this office. 21sept3

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPer, assistant bookkeeper or to do any kind of office work. Address J. 51, care Bee. 19sept3

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man, in grocery or boot and shoe store; references and bond. Address J. 52, Bee office. 19sept3

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A HOUND, ON AUGUST 29TH. Owner can have by proving and paying charges. Enquire of Mike Bresnehan, West Bancroft street, Auburndale. 19sept6p

LOST—PUG DOG NAMED FITZGERALD, with nickle collar, black lining; two names on collar, Fitzgerald and W. E. Armstrong. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 746 East Broadway, corner Navarre avenue. 20sept2p

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO NEW cottages on East Side for good building lot on west side of river; cottages rented. Address J. 47, Bee office. 17sept6

WANTED—TO TRADE HOUSE AND LOT on Western avenue for 40 acres improved land; lot has fruit trees and grapes; street cars run past the door. Address H. Clarke, 1309 Western avenue, Toledo, O. 20sept6p

A NIGHTMARE SONG.

Buzz! Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
Flutter your wings like your grandmother does!
Tuck in your chin, and wheel over and whirl
Like a dickeybug fast in the net o' the world!
Reel out your tongue and untangle your toes,
And rattle your claws o'er the bridge of his nose;
Tickle his ears with your feathers and fuzz,
And keep up a hum like your grandmother does!
See! I will bore through the floor of his brains,
And set them all writhing with tortuous pains!
And I shriek out the prayer as I whistle and whizz,
I may be the nightmare my grandmother is!
Whing! Whang! So our ancestors sang.
As they guzzled hot blood and blew up with a bang!
I'll stamp on his stomach, and caper and prance
With my tail tossing round like a boomerang lance;
And O! may success ever crown my intent
To wander the ways that my grandmother went.
Whing! Whung! So our ancestors sung
As they snored and pawed and they hissed and they stung,
Mixed their quadruple doses for gluttons and sots,
And died up their brains in gung-jibbrious knots!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE TALE OF A FISH.

Edward Marshall in N. Y. Press.

I found the shanty and learned the story while breathing the mingled odor of salt air and drying fish at Chatham, an old Cape Cod town, once famous as a fishing center, and now beginning to bloom, in a shadeless, barren way, as a summer resort.

An early morning stroll took me to this weather-beaten old hut. A group of ancient mariners, who spend their summers in rowing visitors from the city and doing general nautical jobbing on a small scale, was gathered idly about it. Among them was a grizzled salt who had three or four years before commanded a bluefishing expedition of which I had been a member. He recognized me and greeted me with a heartiness that at once gave me the confidence of his companions.

It was seldom, they told me, that so many of them gahtered at the shanty in the summer time; but in the winter, when there was little to do, they passed most of the long days sitting on kegs and boxes about its red-hot stove, spinning yarns and smoking.

Some very remarkable yarns had been spun in the past, but the record of last winter surpassed anything previously known. There always had been a mild rivalry between the story-tellers, and the mild rivalry was fanned into fierce battle last fall by the act of a Boston dry goods merchant. He spent several weeks on the Cape last summer, and succeeded in doing what few strangers had done before—he gained the complete confidence of the story-tellers, and was admitted to their symposiums. Of course these summer gatherings were far from as brilliant as those of the winter, but they were bright enough to dazzle the merchant, who wasn't used to that sort of thing.

He learned that Capt. Jared Macky was tacitly acknowledged to be the Stanley of those explorers of the land of fancy, and one day last October, after the merchant had returned to Boston, Capt. Jared received a little package by mail. Upon opening it he found a silver medal neatly engraved and accompanied by a letter from the merchant donating the medal to the man who told the best story, merit to be decided by a committee of three, the winner to hold the medal until some one told a story better than the one previously winning. No man was to be allowed to vote on his own story. If the story-teller happened to be a member of the committee, he must resign and his place be filled before a decision was announced.

During the first part of the winter the medal changed hands often, but when January ended the contest had narrowed down to three men: Capt. Jared Macky, Capt. Lige Smith and Capt. Peleg Abercrum. In another month Capt. Smith had dropped out of the race. Capt. Jared and Capt. Peleg were going it neck and neck, so to speak. One night Capt. Jared would get it, but at the next meeting Capt. Peleg was sure to be voted winner. When March approached Capt. Jared nerved himself for a desperate attempt. He told a story so vivid, so thrilling and so original that all the listeners shook their heads when, a few nights afterwards, Capt. Peleg began to talk.

"Huh! Guess Cap'n Jared's gone by this time, Cap'n Peleg," was the substance of the universal comment.

And it was true. All of Capt. Peleg's efforts to win back the medal were voted futile by his critics and Capt. Jared smiled with grim satisfaction.

Early in May the last regular meeting of the winter was held. When the mild days of spring came, boat painting and general tinkering made sad inroads on the time devoted to social intercourse. But on this morning all the old salts were on hand except Capt. Peleg. His absence was not noted at first, but when a small boy came around and asked for him and the other captains learned that he was in none of the several places where he was wont to tarry some anxiety was felt. Pretty soon someone discovered that his dory, which he had newly painted for the season, was also missing. The day passed and nothing was heard of Capt. Peleg. Another and another went by until a week had gone. Capt. Peleg was given up as lost by most of the village folk; but the captains hoped bravely on. One day, however, Capt. Jared, his face looking very sad, announced that he "wisht Cap'n Peleg'd won the pesky medal." Then the last vestige of hope went by the board. Two more weeks dragged slowly along. There was no merriment in the shanty. It is even said that some salt water was discovered on the face of one of the captains which had not come from the ocean. At last, one evening after they had all been sitting silently about the shanty for an hour, puffing their pipes in gloom and sadness, Capt. Jared solemnly rose and, taking the medal from its place on his woolen shirt, quietly laid it on the keg which Capt. Peleg had always sat upon in the good old days. There was no word of explanation. None was needed. The captains rose as one man and each in turn fervently pressed Capt. Jared's hand and passed out. The medal was left undisturbed on the keg. Every time the captains entered the shanty they glanced affectionately at it, and thought with sadness of the absent one whose place it occupied. Imagine their surprise, therefore, when on the morning that marked the sixth week of Capt. Peleg's absence they dropped into the shanty for their after-breakfast smoke and found Capt. Peleg, the missing one, pale, ragged, tired-looking, but calm, sitting on his keg and smoking as if nothing had happened. As Capt. Jared entered, Capt. Peleg rose and handed him the medal.

"Mornin', Captain Jared," he said. "I foun' this lyin' on my kaig when I come in. Guess you must a' dropped it."

Capt. Jared took the medal and restored it to its place on his shirt without a word.

Each of the captains in turn as they entered plied Capt. Peleg with questions, but he replied evasively until all were present. At last everyone was there. Capt. Peleg looked calmly around and began:

"Six weeks ago this mornin'—it wuz 'bout 4 o'clock—I got thinkin' about that medal 'till I couldn't sleep. Finally I got up an' come down t' the beach. I'd been figgerin' an' figgerin' as to how I c'd beat Cap'n Jared's yarn—that wuz a good yarn o' yourn, Cap'n Jared—but I'll be gosh blamed ef I c'd make out.

"Reckon 'twuz about 5 o'clock when I jumped into the dory and pulled out toways. The sea was ez flat as a ca'm down by th' line. Well' sir I'd ben rowin' aroun' fer 10 er 15 minutes, when all uv a sudden, ther come the rack-smashinist bump on the bottom o' th' dory, an' she c'reened over to port an' then to starb'rd, and up and down an' ev'ry geeswacked which way; till I thought I'd lit on the head of a durn lively water spout that had dived out in midocean, an' wuz just a comin' up. But I couldn't see nothin' 'bove water t' indicate what it wuz.

"An' then, all 'va sudden, she commenced to go—the dory I mean. J—e—e! rushy, how she did plow water! Right straight due east. 'T fairly took my breath away. Well, sir, we kep' right on goin' all thet day. Land was out o' sight in less'n an hour. We jus' plowed right along, regardless. 'Ef there come a wave—an' it freshened up a good bit 'fore long, too—we went right through it, an' I had all 't I c'd do to keep 'er bailed out. 'Long 'bout noon I got terribly hungry, but I didn't hev nothin' t' eat, so I kept on a bailin'. 'Bout 3 o'clock we run agin a wave, an' when we got through it I foun' a big blue fish a flounderin' in the bottom o' the boat—"

"Why, Cap'n Peleg," interrupted some one, "bluefish ain't runnin' so fur out."

Capt. Peleg turned on the critic sharply: "Well, what if they ain't—that makes 't all th' more remarkable, don't it? Who's tellin' this story, you or me?"

The questioner collapsed under the reproachful looks of the whole company, and after Capt. Peleg had cast one withering glance at him he went on.

"I didn't hev no matches; but I didn't wan' to eat thet bluefish raw. So I thought an' I thought. There wuz a lot of dry pine shavins' an' a half dozen little sticks in the locker where the water couldn't get at 'em, an' an idea 'curred to me. I had three big cod lines aboard an' I spliced 'em together till I had one line 'bout 90 fathoms long. Then I poured some turpentine (ye know I'd ben a-paintin' th' dory an' the can wuz still there) over th' shavins and fixed them in th' stern o' th' boat so'st the line'd run over 'em. Then I tied one o' th' thwarts to th' end o' th' line an' after fastenin' th' other end good an' solid, let her run out.

"Well, sir, would you blieeve thet we wuz agoin' so fast that the friction frum thet line set them shavin's afire ez quick ez wink? While they wuz blazin' I dumped 'em into an extry bailin' bucket and fed th' fire a bit with the sticks an' so on, an' I briled thet bluefish ez nize ez you please."

At this juncture Capt. Peleg stopped to fill his pipe. Capt. Jared fingered his medal uneasily.

"An' didn't ye know what it wuz that wuz a carrying ye away so tarnation fast all this time?" he asked plaintively.

"No, sir," answered Capt. Peleg after he had got his pipe well going. "Nor sir, I didn't. But we kep' right on goin' just the same. 'Long towards night the sea got ca'm ag'in an' the thwart a trailin' out behind acted like a drag, I guess—I hadn't pulled it in. At any rate I thought we kind o' slowed down. We wasn't shippin' any water to speak of, an' I went to sleep, after makin' another good meal off o' that bluefish. That wuz a whopper' big bluefish. I woke up at midnight an' we wuz driftin'. We wasn't goin' at all; but when I woke up agin' in the mornin' we wuz at it agin', harder'n ever. I finished the bluefish fer breakfast an' drunk the last of my water. I forgot to tell you I had a little fresh water aboard.

"At noon I wuz hungrier an' thirstier than ever. Early in the mornin' I had sighted smoke from a steamship's funnels dead ahead an' we had been gainin' on 'er ever since till she wasn't more'n a couple o' mile ahead o' us. I'd done my best to rig up a signal so's they'd do something to stop me; but I couldn't attract nobody's notice till I wuz right astern of 'er—'bout a rod or two to port. Then I yelled an' yelled an' a officer caught sight o' me."

"'I'm a bein' carried off by somethin',' I shouted. 'Can't you stop me?'

"He seemed to realize right away thet ther warn't no time to ax questions, an' heaved me a line. But I couldn't ketch it. In th' meantime I was pullin' past that steamship steady. By th' time I had missed th' first line I was amidships of 'er, so I yelled to him to tell the engineer to put on all steam an' keep up with me if 'e could. He did so an' we run along 'bout even. They threw line after line out towards me, but it wasn't no use—I couldn't ketch any of 'em—I wuz too weak. I guess. They tried to steer their course across mine, too, but just ez soon ez they turned th' leas' bit, th' dory'd turn too. O' course it wouldn't a' done no good fer 'em to lower a boat 'cause they'd a' had to slow down a bit to do it an' ther never c'd a' caught up to me agin. Fin'ly I see that ther' wasn't no use o' tryin' to git rescued, so I yelled to 'em to try an' throw over some grub—canned grub—an' a can or two of water, so I wouldn't starve to death. Th' hull ship's comp'ny wuz a lookin' over the rail at me by this time, an' all the pass'ngers, too. One o' the latter called out:

"'Keep up yer nerve, ol' man: I'm a baseball pitcher—my name is Keefe—and I'll land some grub an' water in that boat 'o yourn, sure. I'll do that first an' then I'll try my han' at curvin' a rope out at you.'

"An', sure 'nough, he did. He pitched two dozen cans o' beef an' chickens an' turkey without bones into the dory as slick as grease. He wuz afraid to throw water out to me in cans fer fear they'd bust when they struck an' I'd lose the water, so they filled a lot o' them hollow life preservers—look like big rings, you know—with water, an' he pitched them plum into th' boat. I tell you, he wuz a expert on th' throw. I didn't haf to try to ketch the things at all. They all landed up towards the bow o 'th' dory just ez easy—w'y the cans (they wuz all square) wuz piled up neat and regular, like bricks in a wall, after he'd got through. Standin' right next th' feller that throwed the things wuz a young lady. She wuz ez purty ez a picter, an' I c'd see thet she wuz powerful interested. After he'd got me well stocked up with provisions an' water an' had throwed me a can-opener to save me trouble in gettin' at the grub when I wanted it, I saw that she said somethin' to 'im an' run away. A minnit later she come back an' handed 'im a bundle. Then he sung out:

"'This young lady here, mate, thinks mebbe you'll find it kind o' tiresome a-settin' there in that boat all day without nothin' to do, ef we can't rescue you, an' so she's brought some books for you to read an' 'er photygraf.'

"With that he heived th' bundle into th' boat. When I opened it th' nex' day I found two volyums of po'try by a man named Browning in it an' her picter. I couldn't make head or tail o' the' po'try, so I used the books to burn when I warmed up my grub; but I saved the picter, an' here it is."

Capt. Peleg paused and drew from the pocket of his coat a photograph, much worn by friction and somewhat dim by rubbing against a plug of tobacco. The face on it looked very much like Lillian Russell's, but as none of the captains knew how Miss Russell looks there were no comments on the resemblance. After they had all examined the photograph and expressed their admiration of it, Captain Peleg went on:

"After the base ball chap had flung th' bundle o' books to me he got ready to heave a line. It had a hook on the end of it, 'nd he evidently intended to hook it on to one of the thwarts. An' that feller o'd a done it too. I never see anythin' like the way he c'd throw things. But just ez he wuz about to let 'er go I heard a big crash on th' steamship, an' everybody turned away from the rail, so I knew somethin' had happened aboard of her. Th' cap'n his self come to th' rail in a minute an' yelled out:

"'It ain't no use. We've smashed our engines a tryin' to keep up with you.' He wuz awful mad, an' swore at me some as of he blamed me for it; but th' other fellys on th' ship (which wuz droppin' astern o' me fast, havin' lost headway) wuz sorry, I c'd see. Ez I drew away from 'em they come back to th' rail an' sung out good-by, an' waved their handkerchiefs an' hats at me. The base ball feller tried to heave me th' line, but I wuz too far away by that time, an' it wouldn't reach me. It missed me by about 10 foot. Inside of an hour I was out of sight of the steamer, an' c'd only see 'er smoke. In a half an hour more I couldn't see that either.

"When night come I fixed up a good supper. It wuz too rough fer me to sleep much, I had to look out fer the bailin', but the grub braced me up an' I felt purty good. I wondered consid'able ef the dory'd stop as she did th' night before. Sure 'nough, she did, an' we drifted fer four or five hours. Then, all uv a sudden when daylight come we started up agin like mad. We went on just ez usual, 'cept that our course changed. We wuz well out in mid ocean by this time, an' we swung aroun' 'till we wuz layin' due south. Durin' th' day we didn't go so reg'lar ez before. Sometimes we'd go fast an' then agin we'd slow up like. Early in the afternoon somethin' happened thet made me think my time had come.

"We wuz reelin' along at about a 20-knot gait when all uv a sudden we stopped short. I was leanin' over the grub heap in the bow at the time and wasn't expectin' it, an' it sent me flying. I cleared thet pile o' canned goods ez if I had wings, and went head first clean out o' th' boat into th' water. Gosh, it scared me at first, but I thought things over a good bit while I wuz a-goin' through the air—a feller kin think mighty fast sometimes—an' knew I'd got ter keep cool er I wuz a dead duck. I went under the water about ten feet I reckon, an' I kep' my eyes open. For th' firs' time I learned what it wuz thet wuz a carryin' me off. As I commenced to come up I saw right under the dory the queerest durn fish that ever grew. It wuzn't quite so long as the boat, an' it wuz a struggling like Sam Hill. It hed great big eyes thet shone through the water at me. An' its mouth was open. I kind o' kep' under water fer a minit so's to git a good look at it. I knew it couldn't swim away an' leave me behind fer I'd tied a long line aroun' my waist n' made it fast the day before, fearin' thet a storm might come up an' wash me overboard. It stopped strugglin' presently an' its jaw dropped an' its tongue cum out, like a dog what's played out after a long run. I took a good look into its eyes, an' I c'd see that it wuz hungry. That wuz what had made it go spasmodic like instead uv keepin' up a steady gait like it had the day before. Yes sir, I c'd see hunger writ all over its face an' it looked at me kind o' pleadin' like ez of it wanted me to gin it suthin' to eat."

"What did it look like back o' th' head, Cap'n Peleg?" one of the captains asked.

"I dunno ez I kin describe edzakly," answered the narrator, "but I kin tell you one queer thing about it. I didn't have fins like mos' fish, but had regular screw propellers—two of 'em—one on each side of its tail. Its back wuz a queer lookin' affair. Just abaft its head there run up a point. Back o' that there wuz a big sag, as then come another point. Then the fish sloped down, gradooal, to the tail. Them two points astiskin' up wuz what had caused the hull trouble. They wuz stuck fast in the bottom o' th' dory. I swum aroun' to th' stern o' th' dory, 'cause I knew I couldn't climb in over the bow. When I had finally got aboard agin—an' it wan't no easy matter, fer the fish had started up by that time—I examined the bottom o' th' dory. Strange I hadn't thought to do it before, but I hadn't. I wuz kind o' rattled, I guess. Sure 'nough, them two points wuz ustickin' through, the front one 'bout two inches and the one in the stern a little further. They wuz horny like, but the ends of 'em had swelled up into nubs. They wuz bruised, I s'pose, by bein' jammed through the wood, and that was what had made 'em swell. Of course that swellin' kep' 'em from being pulled out agin.

"I did a good deal o' hard thinkin' there in the next hour. At first thought I'd whittle them points with my knife, so's th' fish c'd git away. I c'd a plugged th' holes up easy. But then I thought that perhaps it would be better to stick to that fish, ez long ez he had carried me so far, an' not cut adrift till he took me near some land or other.

"But the hungry look in his eyes an' that tongue hangin' out of his mouth so pathetic like, had convinced me that he couldn't stand it much longer ef I didn't giv 'im suthin' to eat. I had plenty, so I took the meat out of a bull can o' corned beef, tied a string around it and lowered it over the bow where I knew it would wash back near his mouth. It wuz gone in a second, an' I let him have a second can. That braced him up wonderful, an' he started off fast as ever.

"Well, he kep it up for two days more before I sighted anythin' near 'nough to be of any use. I fed 'im regular, an' my stock of grub wuz runnin' kind o' low when the mornin' o' the third day come. He got so that he knew when meal time come aroun', an' he'd kind o' slow up an' hump himself once, makin' the hull boat shake, to remind me o' my duty. I reckon he wuz able to git a little somethin' to eat fer 'imself in the way o' small fish that run into his mouth. He had a powerful big mouth.

"Well, ez I wuz a sayin', on the mornin' o' the third day, I sighted suthin'. And it wasn't a ship, either. It wus land. I c'd make out two low-lyin' islan's off the port bow, an' I made up my mind to land on 'em. I wus kind o' stiff from exposure an' I caught cold after that duckin' that I told you 'bout, so's I wus mos' 'fraid that I couldn't row very fur. This puzzled me fer a little while. There wuz no tellin' but that pesky fish 'd take it into his head to veer off when we got within four or five mile o' land an' go out to sea ag'in. I never c'd have rowed four mile, nor two, either, in the condition I was in.

"So I knew that I'd got to use head work. I thought for quite awhile before I come to any conclusion. Then the fish slowed up and begun to indicate that he wuz hungry. At that, quick ez a flash, I saw how to git around 'im an' make 'im go where I wanted 'im to. I took a big chunk o' beef out of a can and tied a string onto it as usual. But instead of lowerin' it over th' bow where he could get at it easy, I tied it to an oar and held it in th' water quite a ways in front of him, where I knew he'd see it, but couldn't quite reach it.

"Yes' ez I expected, he hurried up, thinkin' to ketch it by goin' faster. But as the faster he went the faster it went, he didn't ketch it. Then I swung it aroun' to port a little bit, an' he followed it edzactly ez I had thought he would. By manuvrin' the chunk o' beef I soon had him headed straight fer land an' goin' like a revenoo cutter.

"In th' course o' 15 or 20 minutes we got so close to land thet I wuz afraid he'd run aground, so I let him have the beef. O' course, he slowed down when he got hold o' it, and stopped while he wuz eatin'. I s'pose I might a run 'im aground an' killed him ef I wanted to, but somehow I didn't wan' to kill 'im. Mebbe you'll laugh at me fer owain' up to it, but I'd begun to like 'im. Yessir, I had a real affection for that fish. To be sure, he'd carried me off against my will, but he didn't do it m'liciously—it wuz all an accident. An' he had a harder time of it than I did. He had to drag that dory a couple o' thousan' miles, which must 'a been consid'able weight on him. So I just cut off them rubs, an' he pulled out from under me without any trouble. After he'd got loose from th' dory you'd think he'd a swum aroun' the boat fer awhile—I could see 'im easy by lookin' over the side; the water is mighty clear down there—an' finally he come right up close to where I wuz a leanin' over lookin' at 'im, an' stopped stock-still with his eyes fixed on mine.

"Fer quite awhile I couldn't figger out what wuz the matter of 'im; but finally it 'curred to me ther I'd only given 'im one can o' beef, an' thet previously I'd given 'im two fer every meal. So I opened up another can an' tossed it over to 'im. He acted real grateful an' ate it. After he'd ate it he comes up closer than ever an' took one good long look at me, as if he wuz kind o' sorry to part comp'ny after all. Then he started his propellers an' went away real quick. I reckon he felt toward me much as I felt toward him an' wuz afraid thet ef he loafed around much longer he'd get so stuck on me that he couldn't bear to go at all. There wuz tears in my eyes as I saw the last flash of his propeller blades and th' last wave of his tail. I hope he'll allus have good luck.

"Well, I pulled ashore after that. There wasn't much on the islan' I landed on. I wuz only about 50 mile from San Domingo, though, and I fixed up a sail in a day or two and went over there. I had to beat around th' coast a good bit before I got to Port-au-Prince, but I got there all right an' hunted up th' president. It's a republic, you know. They'd just had a revolution, an' his men had licked the rebels, so he wuz feelin' good, an' he gimme 'nough money to pay my passage up on a Boston steamer that wuz lyin' in the harbor. So here I